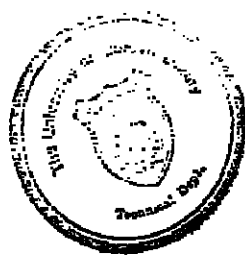


Jardaneh briefs Cabinet

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Tuesday heard a report by Finance Minister Basil Jardaneh on the main principles of a national economic reform programme agreed upon with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). A statement after the meeting said the programme aims to achieve an internal and external financial balance and allow the national development process to continue. It said the programme requires good management of national revenues and resources with controls over consumption and expenditure. The programme aims to encourage savings and investments and increase exports. According to the statement, the programme aims to reschedule external payments and income. This, the statement said, would help Jordan replenish its foreign exchange reserves. The programme calls for cooperation with foreign creditor banks and governments to reschedule part of the debt. As a first step in this concern, a meeting between the Jordanian government and the creditor banks will be held in London in the first week of July to agree on a rescheduling programme. It will be followed by an enlarged meeting in Paris in the second half of July to include debtor nations.

See story on page 6



Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة منشورة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الراي.

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Volume 14 Number 4122

AMMAN WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1989, DHUL QAIDEH 24, 1409

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

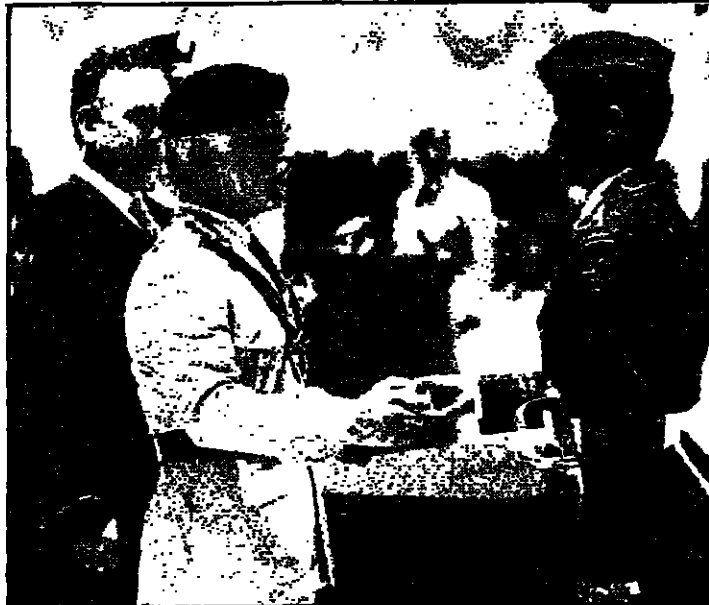
King: Muta represents Jordan's commitment

KARAK (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein said Tuesday that the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) would continue to raise the standards of the Great Arab Revolt and pursue the drive to fulfill its goals and objectives. "The Jordanian leadership has spared no effort in bolstering the Armed Forces, transforming them into a strong shield protecting Jordan and the rest of the Arab Homeland against external threats," King Hussein said in an address at a ceremony held at Muta University marking the graduation of the second batch of the university's military wing.

"Preparing the Armed Forces for this heavy mission is not an easy task, and for this reason Muta University has been established to provide continued development to the Armed Forces based on sound scientific methods and modern technology," the King said. Muta's military wing provides the essential requirements to its students to acquire the highest standards of military skill and proficiency and embark on creative work," King Hussein added. "Following four long years of diligence and hard work you are now about to join the active service along side your colleagues in the Armed Forces," the King told the graduates. He said that military service "means brotherhood, honour, responsibility, loyalty, bravery, sacrifice, obedience, discipline and continued efforts to overcome obstacles of any kind and an ongoing drive to acquire further experience in the use of modern weaponry."

"What you have learnt is only the beginning of the long road, and the Armed Forces you are

about to join should provide the ground for your aspired endeavours for which you win the admiration of the whole nation," King Hussein said. The King said the Armed Forces, which inherited the Great Arab Revolt, its principles and objectives, will continue to remain faithful to the Arab causes and an essential force in the drive to unite the Arabs and serve their future generations. Several speakers, including Muta President Ali Mahafza, made speeches at the ceremony after which the King distributed awards to distinguished students. The ceremony was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, senior government officials and high-ranking army officers as well as heads and military attaches at



His Majesty King Hussein presents an award to an excellent student who graduated Tuesday from Muta University's military wing (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allam)

Arab and foreign embassies in Amman, and relatives of the graduates. Army Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb later distributed certificates to the graduates.

20 shot and wounded in Gaza 2 Palestinians found murdered at Ketziot

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Two Palestinian prisoners in an Israeli detention centre were found murdered and another Palestinian died Tuesday of gunshot wounds suffered in clashes with the occupation forces. In a major confrontation, the Israeli soldiers shot and wounded at least 20 Palestinians. The Israeli army said the inmates' bodies were found during morning roll call at Ketziot prison camp in the Nageb desert. It claimed an inmate confessed to the killings. "It is a complete distortion of what he said there and I deny it completely," said Avi Pazner, Shamir's media adviser and one of his top aides. Pazner, who called Reuters to deny the reports broadcast on Israel and army radios, said: "He did not say a word about this."

Participants at the foreign affairs and defence committee quoted Shamir as saying: "The elections have more importance from a public relations point of view than in a practical sense." They insisted the quote was accurate despite the Shamir denial. Shamir's office denied Monday that he had told a parliamentary committee the election proposal was more public relations than substance. "It is a complete distortion of what he said there and I deny it completely," said Avi Pazner, Shamir's media adviser and one of his top aides. Pazner, who called Reuters to deny the reports broadcast on Israel and army radios, said: "He did not say a word about this."

But he said Tuesday that Shmuel Goren, coordinator of Israeli activities in the occupied territories, told him Monday he could go overseas but could not take part in any political activities. "I'm going to wait to travel abroad because my travel will be useless if the PLO cannot approve the plan," Saftawi said. Saftawi, who supports the mainstream Fateh faction of the PLO, quoted Goren as saying: "We know how to make contact with the PLO if we want to."

EC calls for PLO to take part in peace process

MADRID (R) — European Community (EC) leaders said for the first time Tuesday that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should take part in a peace conference to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict. The 12 heads of government, ending their Madrid summit with a solemn appeal for peace, reiterated their readiness to contribute to a settlement based on Israel's right to security and the Palestinians' rights to self-determination.

In their first formal statement on the Middle East in nine years, they urged Arab countries to establish relations with Israel and called for direct talks between the parties to the conflict at an international peace conference under United Nations auspices. "The European Council (summit) is also of the view that the PLO should participate in this process," it said. At their Venice EC summit in 1980, they called merely for

the PLO to be "associated" with the peace process. "The European Council launches a solemn appeal to parties concerned to seize the opportunity to achieve peace," the statement said. It calls upon the Arab countries to establish normal relations of peace and cooperation with Israel, and asks that country in turn to recognise the right of the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination. The statement crowned six

months of intensive efforts by the foreign ministers of Spain, France and Greece — the EC "troika" — to promote a peace conference that have run up against Israel's refusal to talk to the PLO. The EC leaders welcomed the PLO's decision to renounce terrorism and recognise Israel's right to exist. They voiced strong concern at the rising death toll in the 18-month-old Palestinian uprising. They urgently appealed to

the Israeli occupation authorities to end repressive measures and abide by the Geneva Convention on Protection of Civilians in Wartime by reopening schools on the West Bank. They welcomed Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's plan to hold elections in occupied territories provided it were part of a global and lasting settlement. They said elections should take place under adequate guarantees and include Arab Jerusalem.

Crippled Soviet sub under tow

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet nuclear submarine with nuclear weapons on board was returning under tow to its Arctic base Tuesday, a day after an accident forced the shutdown of its power plant, TASS said. Soviet officials repeated that there was no threat to the environment from Monday's accident, in which a pipe burst in one of the nuclear reactors while the submarine was on patrol off the coast of Norway. Admiral Konstantin Makarov, chief of Soviet navy headquarters, told the Soviet news agency that measurements taken inside the submarine and of its wake indicated the radiation level "is within background limits." "The situation as a whole does not present any danger," Makarov told TASS. "The personnel are safe and sound and no one was exposed to radiation." TASS said the Soviet rescue ship Karabakh was towing the surfaced submarine (see photo) at a speed of eight knots to the naval base at Severomorsk, north of Murmansk on the Kola Peninsula. It was expected to arrive there at midday Wednesday. The report said the damaged reactor was being steadily cooled during the trip. On Monday TASS said non-salt water from two Soviet transport vessels was being poured onto the damaged reactor to keep it cool. Makarov repeated Soviet



assurances that the nuclear weapons on board were safe and not related to the breakdown. He said a commission headed by Vice-Admiral Vitaly Zaitsev, deputy navy commander-in-chief for maintenance and repairs, had been set up to determine the cause of the accident.

The Norwegian news agency NTB was first to give news of the incident, followed by the official Soviet news agency TASS. A Western scientific expert in Moscow said the accident was described by TASS would be quite serious but probably would not lead to a radioactive leak.

EC strikes deal on monetary union

MADRID (Agencies) — European Community (EC) leaders agreed Tuesday on a compromise monetary union plan that is intentionally vague on the timing of final integration, including a single currency, community officials said. The deal was reached after Spain presented the compromise aimed at accommodating British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the main opponent of closer monetary union. France and West Germany want rapid progress as the 12-member EC moves toward establishing a single European market in 1992. Britain claimed victory in the dispute that dominated the two-day summit that ended Tuesday. "There is an agreement," one EC official said. Diplomats said the accord was reached after a last-ditch attempt by French President Francois Mitterrand to accelerate the process by setting a deadline of the end of 1992 for a new treaty laying the basis for eventual union. But he met stiff resistance from Thatcher, who argued throughout the two-day meeting that she would not allow her hands to be tied with binding commitments to transfer national sovereignty over economic policy to EC institutions. The compromise was based on a four-point formula put forward by summit host Felipe Gonzalez

of Spain. The first phase of the monetary union process — involving closer coordination of economic and monetary policies — will begin July 1, 1990. "This is the start of monetary union," said Rosa Conde, Spain's official government spokeswoman. During a morning of hard bargaining, the leaders argued over every last word in the proposal. Diplomats said the toughest negotiations concerned the final paragraph, which laid out the conditions and the timing of an inter-governmental conference to draw up a new treaty. With the 11 other leaders ranged against him, Mitterrand finally dropped his demand for a deadline and accepted compromise wording put forward by Italy, which said the conference would meet once the first stage had begun and would be preceded by complete and adequate preparation. The compromise proposal left open the timing of when the EC would call the special inter-governmental conference necessary to set up a central bank and single currency. The special conference would be needed to change the community's founding treaty, according to summit officials. Some smaller EC nations, including the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Portugal, have joined Britain in expressing reservations about the plan.

Jordan-PLO fund to continue efforts, to serve as data bank until success

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter
AMMAN — Lack of positive Arab response to repeated efforts to collect due contributions has virtually pushed a joint Jordanian-Palestinian fund into a state of immobility, and the fund will now serve as a Palestinian data bank until such time the due funds are collected, according to a senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The PLO official, who requested anonymity, told the Jordan Times that Jordan and the PLO would seek through bilateral contacts with donor states to collect the more than \$500 million owed to the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people. The official, asked to comment on the outcome of a meeting here

Tuesday between Deputy Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and a PLO delegation, said the committee would serve as an information centre and data bank on Palestinian issues pending the collection of the funds, which it was promised at the 1978 Baghdad Arab summit. The official said that during Tuesday's meeting, the fortieth of the joint committee, both sides agreed that the 11-year-old fund was a "valuable resource" which should be kept alive to help efforts to end Israel's occupation of Arab lands. "Financial allocations (from Arab countries) are almost frozen," he said. "But we are intent on keeping the fund despite those difficulties... and both sides will continue their efforts to try to get Arab states to honour their commitments," he added.

Reporting on Tuesday's meeting, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the talks, which were headed on the Jordanian side by Qasem and on the Palestinian side by PLO Executive Committee member Mahmoud Abbas, focused on the situation in the occupied territories and on means of supporting the 1.7 million Palestinians living under Israeli occupation. Arab leaders pledged in 1978 to give the joint Jordan-PLO fund \$100 million every year for 10 years. According to the PLO official, less than half that sum has been paid so far. The biggest donor state and which to pay its commitment in full was Saudi Arabia. The other designated contributors — Kuwait, Qatar, Iraq, Libya, Algeria and the United Arab Emirates — met their obligations only in part.

24 killed in Shanghai blast, Peking presses Deng cult

PEKING (Agencies) — The death toll in a dynamite explosion on a Shanghai-bound express train rose to 24 Tuesday and Chinese state television, showing dramatic footage of the twisted, gutted carriage, said the blast was "man-made." It was not clear whether Monday's blast was linked with massive public anger over the June 4 army operation against pro-democracy protesters in Peking and the subsequent repression of sympathisers across the country. Three men were executed in Shanghai last week for attacking a train that had ploughed through demonstrators blocking the line. A diplomat in China's largest city said he understood the explosion to have been "deliberate." Another envoy said the possibility of sabotage was high. "It's hard to imagine anyone accidentally dropping dynamite into the toilet."

Whether coincidentally or not, security in Peking appeared to have been further strengthened, with many more troops on the streets. Parts of the Chinese capital have been under martial law since May 20. The mass media, still pouring out propaganda to justify the decision to send troops with tanks against unarmed protesters, killing hundreds, published for the first time a key speech about the crisis by paramount leader Deng Xiaoping and ordered everyone to study it. Deng's June 9 address to top

thousands, were killed when the army moved into central Peking in the early hours of June 4. Chinese authorities say fewer than 300 died in all, of whom "more than 100" were soldiers. EC bans arms sales
In Madrid, European Community (EC) leaders appealed to China Tuesday to stop executing pro-democracy demonstrators and imposed a ban on arms sales to Peking. In a statement issued at the end of a two-day summit, the 12 heads of government strongly condemned the "brutal repression" in China. "(The summit) solemnly requests the Chinese authorities to stop the executions and to put an end to the repressive actions against those who legitimately claim their democratic rights," the leaders said.

Deputies urge Ahmad Khomeini to enter Majlis

NICOSIA (AP) — More than 200 deputies in Iran's parliament have urged the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's son Ahmad to run for a seat, Tehran Radio reported Tuesday. Iranian opposition groups claimed the move was aimed at heading off an open power struggle between radicals led by Ahmad Khomeini and the so-called pragmatists headed by Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis (parliament) and the only announced candidate in the July 28 presidential election. "We call upon your excellency to be in the Majlis... to become a cause of strength, encouragement and guidance for this important pillar of legislation in the arena of the country's decisions," the radio quoted the 205 deputies saying in a letter to the young Khomeini. The official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), like the

radio monitored in Nicosia, quoted the Tehran Times daily as saying the deputies had suggested that Ahmad Khomeini become speaker of the 270-seat house if he won an election in Rafsanjani's Tehran constituency. Rafsanjani, who polled 1.3 million votes in last year's parliamentary election, will have to relinquish his Majlis seat to run for the presidency. However, no date has been set for the by-election. The Iraq-based Mujahadeen-Khalq opposition group said that the parliamentarians' offer was aimed at leaving Rafsanjani a clear run. There has been growing speculation that the politically ambitious Ahmad, 43, would declare himself a candidate for the presidency to run against the powerful Rafsanjani. That, many analysts said, would trigger an open power

struggle between the pragmatists and their radical rivals, who also include Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi. The Mujahadeen said in a statement teleaxed from their Baghdad headquarters to the Associated Press in Nicosia: "Ahmad has told his aides that if Rafsanjani becomes president, that would lead to splits within the regime and its disintegration." The group claimed that the deputies sent the letter to Ahmad two days ago and that Rafsanjani was one of the signatories. "The letter... reflects the deputies' profound fears that any factional alignment in the presidential elections would lead to the disintegration of the whole regime" following Ayatollah Khomeini's death June 3, the Mujahadeen said. The move comes against a backdrop of political tension sur-

rounding the revolutionary patriarch's death. He had held the pragmatic and radical factions in check by throwing his weight behind one or the other. But Ayatollah Ali Khomeini, the incumbent president who was elected Khomeini's successor by the 83-member Assembly of Experts, is firmly aligned with Rafsanjani, giving the pragmatists the upper hand. Both Rafsanjani and Khomeini have moved quickly to consolidate power and prevent the radicals from exploiting the vacuum created by Khomeini's death. The presidential elections, originally scheduled for Aug. 18, were advanced to July to clinch the leadership vacuum before the radicals have time to manoeuvre. It is believed that after being elected president, Rafsanjani will take over the day to day running of the country, while Khomeini

will remain its titular head. Rafsanjani will likely be given almost full power to run the country, following amendments made by a 25-man committee working to revamp the country's 1979 constitution and centralise power in the presidency. The committee, appointed by Khomeini before his death, is working to scrap the premiership in order to streamline the decision-making process. The overhauled constitution will be put to the people in a referendum along with the presidential vote. Once entrenched, Rafsanjani's pragmatic faction is expected to manoeuvre to loosen the government's grip on the economy, and to mend relations with the West. The radicals, to whom such policies are anathema, are engineering to promote Ahmad in the hierarchy to curb the power of their rival camp.

CHARITY SWIM

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF PRINCE RA'AD BEN ZEID

The Cerebral Palsy Foundation in cooperation with the Sport City Club holds a sponsored swim on Friday 30 of June 1989 starting 9 a.m. at the Sport City Club. All participants should go to the Sport City on Wednesday 28 of June from 9-12 a.m. & 3-5 p.m. for registration. It is not too late for new participants to join in.

هذه احدى الاصل

Bush expects U.S.-Iran ties to be unchanged

NEW YORK (R) — President George Bush has said U.S. relations with Iran are not expected to substantially change despite the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

"Iran is just sorting out its internal leadership. Just by sitting here, you've seen changes in the last month," Bush said in an interview in Tuesday's New York Times.

He added that Iran's possible involvement in "terrorism" and the seizure of American hostages in Lebanon are "going to continue to plague our relationship."

A senior Iranian foreign policy adviser was quoted Monday as saying Moscow was leaving Washington behind in the diplomatic game by its new approach of winning hearts rather than brandishing guns.

Former Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Larjani said last week's visit to Moscow by Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani was a milestone in relations, with "tremendous effect on the stability and security of the region."

"Definitely Americans are behind," he said. Larjani's article in the English-language daily Tehran Times was quoted by Iran's IRNA news agency, monitored in Nicosia.

Rafsanjani and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev declared the Iran-Soviet border a frontier of friendship and signed agreements for economic cooperation worth \$6 billion over the next decade.

Larjani said Moscow under Gorbachev had much success in creating a new political order which best served interests. "This is a very smart approach," he said.

One aspect of the new thinking was to abandon a preoccupation with distant countries and pay more attention to its neighbours, he said.

Washington criticised Moscow for improving its relations with Tehran.

Larjani gave up his official position in March, saying he wanted to devote more time to research. He stayed on as an adviser to Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati.

The Tehran Times also said Iran was also ready for normal ties with Europe.

It called for a realistic foreign policy without losing sight of Islamic principles.

The daily said in an editorial that Iran had no major problems in forging relations with most European countries which could help it with technology.

The Tehran Times editorial said Iran was prepared for positive signals from European countries and better political ties could lead to thriving economic relations.

Iran stepped up contacts with West European countries soon after the ceasefire with Iraq last August, hoping for their help in rebuilding an economy battered by eight years of war.

The effort suffered a severe setback in February when Khomeini ordered Muslims to kill British novelist Salman Rushdie for alleged blasphemy.

Tehran broke ties with London over the Rushdie affair in March. But since Khomeini's death June 3, France and West Germany have sent back the ambassadors they recalled in protest.

Vorontsov proposes Afghan pact with U.S.

KABUL (R) — The Soviet ambassador in Kabul says the Soviet Union is ready to sign an agreement with the United States obliging both superpowers to stop supplying arms for the Afghan war.

Yuli Vorontsov, who is also first deputy foreign minister, told Reuters Moscow would propose the accord at U.S.-Soviet talks on Afghanistan to be held in Moscow July 31 and August 1.

"It's a very effective means of stopping the fighting... if we and the Americans agree to stop now, the fighting will subside immediately," he said.

"We should stop meddling into Afghan affairs — we and the Americans especially."

Vorontsov said one problem with the Afghan war was that the government in Kabul and the guerrillas could get weapons so easily and cheaply from their Moscow and Washington suppliers.

"They're asking us for more," he said, referring to the Kabul government of President Najibullah.

"They're bombarding us with these requests."

Moscow backs the Najibullah government with heavy military and economic support. Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan, on the Soviet Union's southern border, last February ending a nine-year military presence.

The United States and Pakistan are the main suppliers of arms and other help to Afghan Mujahideen guerrillas based in Pakistan. Other Afghan rebel groups are based in Iran.

Vorontsov said the United Nations could monitor an arms agreement.

He said Washington had failed to show it wanted peace in Afghanistan.

There had been a sharp increase in weapons supplies coming in from Pakistan ahead of the four-month "fighting season" beginning in July, the ambassador said.

Afghans call it the fighting season because the summer sun melts all but the highest mountain peak snows.

Vorontsov said many of the arms were destined for use in a big attack being planned by the rebels on the southern city of Kandahar.

The guerrillas have been waging rocket and artillery attacks on Kandahar and the eastern cities of Jalalabad and Khost since the Soviet withdrawal, in hopes of gaining a stronghold in which to set up a so-called interim government.

The veteran diplomat said the Americans were the main force pushing for continued war in Afghanistan. "They are giving war a chance," he said.

"To push the Afghan people to fight more is not moral... the Americans insist on the continuation of war, which is completely wrong."

He said Moscow had learned a "costly lesson" from its military intervention, which began in December 1979. Between 13,000 and 14,000 Soviet soldiers died in Afghanistan.

He spoke at the sprawling Soviet embassy, all but deserted now there are only 250 Soviets left in the country.

There were about 100,000 Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan before the pullout.

"There is no military solution (in Afghanistan)," Vorontsov said.

He said U.S. congressmen had been told the Bush administration would be ready to seek a negotiated settlement to the war in October if the Mujahideen had not triumphed.

"The war stops at the end of this year. Even the Americans will agree," he said, predicting long negotiations among Afghanistan's rival factions would follow.

PoW talks progress

In Islamabad, Soviet diplomats and Afghan rebels Monday reported progress in talks on the release of prisoners captured during the Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan.

"We are happy for the achievement," the Afghan News Agency (ANA) quoted rebel delegation member Abdul Rahim as saying.

"What we were insisting on (was) accepted by the Soviets and they agreed on the exchange of POWs (prisoners of war) directly which is a great victory for us," he added.



JOURNEY OF FAITH... Israeli Arabs at the King Hussein Bridge Monday as they begin their journey to Saudi Arabia to perform the annual pilgrimage. About 1,400 pilgrims crossed the river Monday

Moscow may mediate Turkey-Bulgaria feud

ANKARA (AP) — The Soviet ambassador to Turkey has indicated Moscow may use its influence on Bulgaria to try to resolve the problem of ethnic Turks.

"Bulgaria is a Soviet ally. But, we also want to improve our relations with the friendly country Turkey," Ambassador Albert Chernyshev was quoted as saying by the semi-official Anatolia news agency upon his return from Moscow Monday.

In the past month, 75,000 ethnic Turks have crossed into Turkey.

The Soviet ambassador said he travelled to Sofia last week and met with Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov. He added that he brought a message to Turkish President Kenan Evren from Zhivkov.

The Soviet ambassador declined to reveal the contents of the message but said he would meet with Turkish Foreign Minister Mesut Yilmaz in the coming days, Anatolia said.

Chernyshev flew to Moscow last Wednesday after Yilmaz summoned him to the Foreign Ministry.

Yilmaz reportedly asked that the Soviet Union play a more active role and persuade the Bulgarians to change their policy towards the one-million strong Turkish minority. Turkey is also seeking an immigration agreement.

Premier Turgut Ozal has repeatedly called on Bulgaria to open negotiations on the status of the ethnic Turks.

Ozal wants to hold talks with Bulgaria and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for an orderly transfer of ethnic Turks who want to leave Bulgaria.

Ozal said Monday that the Soviet Union has been boasting about its democratisation process and that the Kremlin's attitude to the problems of ethnic Turks in Bulgaria would put that to the test.

"Let us see what kind of a democrat (Soviet leader Mikhail) Gorbachev is," Ozal said in a speech at Gazi University here.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Sharaa completes Maghreb tour

TUNIS (R) — Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa, winding up a tour of the Maghreb, has discussed the Lebanese crisis with Tunisian President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali, the news agency TAP said Tuesday. In a meeting Monday night, Sharaa discussed the Arab League's mediation efforts in Lebanon and gave Ben Ali a message from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, it added. Sharaa returned to Damascus Tuesday. The minister earlier visited Libya, Morocco and Algeria and delivered messages to the leaders of the countries ahead of a meeting of a three-nation Arab League group set up to help solve Lebanon's political crisis. The group, led by King Hassan of Morocco, President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, was to meet in the Algerian city of Oran Tuesday. During his tour, Sharaa delivered a message to King Fahd who was in Morocco on a private visit, diplomats in Damascus said.

Egypt parliament rejects court ruling

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's parliament Monday shelved a court ruling which disbanded 78 deputies, serving a blow to opposition parties which had expected to gain more seats. In April, the supreme administrative court ruled that 55 deputies from two major opposition groups and 23 from the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) had been wrongly selected. The court said all 78 seats should go to the opposition centre-right New Wafd Party, the Socialist Labour Party allied with the banned but tolerated Muslim Brotherhood party and the Liberal Party. According to regulations, the court decision was sent to a parliamentary committee. It put the final seal on the case during a stormy session Monday, saying it held the highest legislative powers and was the only body that could decide the eligibility of its deputies. Had it accepted the court's decision, the government — with an overwhelming majority in the 458-member house — would have forfeited 23 seats. The opposition would have risen from 98 seats to 121, the largest ever in Egypt's modern history. Alliance members left the hall in protest. The New Wafd Party remained but said it was indignant at the decision.

German waste ship off Istanbul

ISTANBUL (R) — A West German coaster stranded with radioactive waste in the Black Sea for much of the past year was off Istanbul Monday after unloading its cargo in the Soviet port of Odessa, Turkish officials said. The Petersburg unloaded at the northern Black Sea port on June 23 and was allowed to enter Turkish waters after port authorities found it free of waste, the officials said. "It has been given 48 hours to transit territorial waters... we believe it is heading back to West Germany," Foreign ministry spokesman Inal Batu said. The Petersburg first arrived at a Turkish port in May last year with 1,300 tonnes of low-grade radioactive industrial waste from Austria, the remains of a paint factory, to be disposed of by a Turkish company. Turkey refused to allow the coaster to unload or to pass through the Dardanelles to the Mediterranean and Romania did not let it sail back up the Danube. But Turkey allowed the vessel to anchor off Istanbul for a month last year because of rough weather conditions in the Black Sea, where it spent the previous two months. Defending the refusal to allow the Petersburg to sail south last year, Turkey cited a treaty signed by coastal nations in Barcelona in 1976 to protect the Mediterranean from pollution.

S. Arabia buys 15 anti-tank helicopters

NICOSIA (R) — Saudi Arabia has bought 15 helicopters equipped with anti-tank missiles in a \$84 million deal and is holding talks about purchasing 15 more, a defence expert said Monday. "An \$84 million deal was signed after 18 months of evaluation. The Saudis are now considering another 15," he told Reuters in Nicosia by telephone. The U.S.-made Bell helicopters would each carry four tow anti-tank missiles as well as twin machineguns. "For a long time now the Saudis have been wanting an anti-tank element in their land forces," the expert said. He said Riyadh had commissioned West German consultants to review offers by other U.S. and West European helicopter makers. Work on the helicopters started almost a year before the deal was signed and the first batch will arrive in Saudi Arabia next June. Delivery will be completed by the end of 1990.

Hoax claim of Iranian killing

BAHRAIN (AP) — Two Iranian dinghies were lost and found in the southern Gulf waters within the span of hours during which an unknown voice kept shouting "the Iranian has killed so many seamen," shipping sources reported Monday. The sources said the death claim Sunday was apparently a hoax by one of the countless ham radio operators in the region. The London-based Lloyd's shipping intelligence unit, which monitors shipping traffic around the world, said Bahrain maritime radio monitors picked up Sunday afternoon a request by the Iranian utility vessel Nabard to look out for two missing rubber boats. A minute after the call for assistance was heard, "an unknown ship" was overheard on the same channel 16 frequency, which is used for distress calls, as saying "the Iranian has killed so many seamen." Lloyd's said that the radio monitors asked the unknown vessel several times to identify itself and position but got no response. Shipping executives, corroborating the Lloyd's report, said that about four hours after the Nabard asked for help in tracking the missing dinghies, they were located and 13 people aboard both were "all well." One of the sources said "the case is closed." He and others said that the anonymous claim of killing was to all intents a hoax. They noted that radio hams abound in the Gulf as in other maritime areas and are always playing pranks with all sorts of fake distress signals. There was no immediate explanation of what the 13 people were doing in the dinghies. They were believed to be Iranians as they were reported missing in the vicinity of the Iranian islands of Abu Musa and Sirri. The shipping sources said that the Nabard took the two dinghies and the passengers to Iranian territory.

Iraq announces plans to build buffer zones along borders

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iraq is creating a 30-kilometre deep depopulated strip along its eastern border to avoid a repetition of the "bitter experience" the population suffered during the Gulf war, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported Monday.

The agency quoted a press release by the Iraqi embassy in London as saying the strip will stretch north-south, along the 1,200-kilometre border with Turkey and Iran.

The statement said the decision would affect not only Kurds but also Arabs in central and southern settlements bordering Iran.

Kurdish rebels abroad say the Iraqi government recently resettled up to 30,000 Kurds from villages and towns near the border with Iran.

Monday's statement said the transfer of the border population was not limited to the population of Kurdistan, "but extends to the provinces in the midlands and the south."

It said the decision was prompted by the "bitter experience" throughout the eight years of Iranian aggression, and in view of the barbaric bombardment... to which the population of these areas were subjected and the acts of terror and blackmail perpetrated against them by the treacherous groups of mercenary bandits... a reference to Iranian-backed Kurdish rebels.

The statement did not say when the plan would be completed.

It said two towns, Zakho, on the border with Turkey, and Khanaqin, on the border with Iran, would remain populated.

To facilitate their transfer, urban families were each given 3,000 dinars (\$9,000) and a piece of land to cultivate in "the more secure areas." Rural families were each granted 1,500 Iraqi dinars (\$4,500), plus the plot of the land.

Special compensation committees have been set up to study individual requests for more money it said.

It said the isolation zone would include residents of the central governorates of Diyala, Wasit (KUT) and Misan (Amarah) and the southern port of Basra, most of whom are Arabs.

The statement was not thought to refer to the main city of Basra on the west bank of the Shatt Al Arab, recently reconstructed at a cost of \$3.2 billion, but to suburbs on the eastern side of the waterway.

The central town of Khanaqin, a gateway to Iran, and the northern town of Zakho, a crossing point to Turkey, will be excluded from the zone.

Al Iraq newspaper, the organ of same Kurdish parties, said last week the government was moving the Kurds for security reasons or to give them better services.

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Hundreds of thousands attend Aflaq funeral

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Michel Aflaq, founder of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, was buried at the party's headquarters in Baghdad Monday after a funeral procession attended by hundreds of thousands of Iraqis, led by President Saddam Hussein.

Aflaq died in Paris Friday from complications that followed heart surgery. He was 79.

His body was flown Saturday to Baghdad where it lay in state at the party headquarters.

Officials said thousands of members of the Arab Baath Socialist Party flocked from different parts of the country to pay tribute to the man who founded the party 42 years ago.

Thousands of party members lined the streets from a central Baghdad mosque, where the funeral services took place, to the Baath headquarters.

The stream of mourners stretched for three kilometres in the wide street from the mosque to the burial site.

The party announced after his death that the Syrian, born a Greek Orthodox in Damascus, has converted to Islam but did not want it disclosed until after his death.

Aflaq founded the Baath (Renaissance) in 1947 with the late Salah Al Bitar as a secular party advocating Arab unity and non-Marxist socialism.

During the fight for independence from European colonial rule the Baath ideology attracted militant Arab activists and branches were established in several countries.

The party took control of the Syrian government in July 1963 in a bloody coup.

Factional infighting forced Aflaq to flee Syria in 1966 at the start of a split that was to lead to a bitter rivalry between the Iraqi and Syrian branches of the party. Aflaq was sentenced to death in absentia in Damascus in 1971.

After the party seized power in Iraq in 1968 he was appointed secretary general, although he worked out of Beirut for seven years, moving to Baghdad after the outbreak of the Lebanese civil war.

His writings remain the core of Baath literature.

Aflaq was given full Islamic funeral rites at the graveside.

The coffin, draped in the red-white-and-black Iraqi colours, was carried by Hussein, Aflaq's sons and officials from party headquarters to a black carriage drawn by six horses ridden by white-uniformed soldiers of the Presidential Guard.

Representatives of the Egyptian and Algerian presidents, the military government of Lebanon and numerous other foreign officials marched slowly behind the coffin as the army played dirges.

The foreign guests had arrived to join in celebrations marking the start of the reconstruction of the war-battered town of Fao.

The secretaries-general of Baath Party branches in Lebanon, Abdul Majed Al Rafi'i, and in Sudan, Badreddin Mud-dader, also attended the funeral along with Baghdad-based diplomats.

Presidential Guardsmen lined the route, their rifles reversed. The coffin was laid to rest in a distant corner of the gardens at the party headquarters.

"Tell the angels when they come to receive you (Aflaq) that you are a Muslim and Muslims are your brothers and sisters..." a clergyman said at the graveside.

Several clergymen recited verses from the Koran after the burial.

Before the burial, the coffin was taken to Umm Al Tubool Mosque, the largest in Baghdad, where a special prayer for the dead was performed.

A 21-gun salute boomed out at the end of the funeral ceremony.

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JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 77311-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran
15:45 Programme review
15:55 Children's programmes
17:25 Documentary
17:50 Programme on world news
18:00 News summary in Arabic
18:05 Cairo News Message
18:45 Local programme
19:20 Common mistakes
19:40 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic series
21:30 Wrestling
22:30 Varieties programme
23:00 News summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Les Fiches Assiettes
18:30 Des Chiffres Et de Lettres
19:00 News in French
19:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Carol Barnett
21:10 Poetition Files
22:00 News in English
22:30 Bluegrass

PRAYER TIMES

05:51 Fajr
06:26 (Sunrise) Dhuha
12:38 'Asr
16:18 'Asr
19:40 Maghreb

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swetliah, Tel. 810740
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 633725
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Terrence Church Tel. 622366
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541
Armenian Church Tel. 625383; Tel. 773331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 773261
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751
Armenian International Church Tel. 683326
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 813817, 821264

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be clear and winds will be northwesterly moderate in Amman. Dhuhr winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Amman	Min./max. temp.	18 / 31
Aqaba	25 / 38	
Deserts	19 / 36	
Jordan Valley	22 / 37	
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 31, Aqaba 38. Humidity readings: Amman 22 per cent, Aqaba 36 per cent.		
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS		
NIGHT DUTY		
AMMAN:		
Dr. Issam Hawandeh	624830	
Dr. Walid Al Mami	675482	
Dr. Mohammad Al Sawwa	72056	
Dr. Jamil Marqah	776046	
Fines pharmacy	661912	
Reflexes pharmacy	78336	
Al Asema pharmacy	67053	
Natroukh pharmacy	626672	
Al Salam pharmacy	636730	
Yacoub pharmacy	644945	
Stamam pharmacy	675660	
IRBID:		
Dr. Radwan Al Saud	(—)	
Al Sharaa pharmacy	(985238)	
ZARQA:		
Dr. Hisham Hiyassat	982440	
Khalifeh pharmacy	985417	
EMERGENCIES		
Civil Defence Department	661111	
Civil Defence Immediate	630341	
Civil Defence Emergency	199	
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777	
Fire Brigade	891222	
Blood Bank	843022	
Highway Police	843022	
Traffic Police	896390	
Public Security Department	630321	
Hotel Complaints	605800	
Price Complaints	661176	
Water and Sewerage	897467	
Complaints	787111	
Amman Municipality	897467	
Complaints	787111	
Telephone Information	121	
(directory assistance)	010230	
Overseas Calls	121	
Central Amman Telephone	623101	
Repairs	661101	
Abdullah Telephone Repairs	661101	
Jordan Television	775111	
Radio Jordan	774111	
Water Authority	680100	
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615	
Electric Power	636381	
Company	08-53200	
RJ Flight Information	08-53200	
Queen Alia Int. Airport	08-53200	

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Hussein Medical Centre 81381332
Khadija Maternity, J. Amn. 642816
Akheh Maternity, J. Amn. 642442
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
M

Unemployment stands at 10% of workforce

AMMAN (J.T.) — Unemployment in Jordan now stands at the rate of 10 per cent of the total volume of the national workforce, creating a serious problem for the Kingdom which, unlike other Arab states, relies mainly on its skilled manpower as a major source of national income, according to Mohammad Asfour, chairman of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC).

Growing unemployment in the country is bound to weaken the national economy and stem attempts to increase national revenues which, in turn, can only adversely affect Jordan politically, socially and economically, Asfour said in a statement published by Al Ra'i Arabic daily.

Unemployment in Jordan, he noted, is due to external and internal forces which the government and all concerned authorities are trying to deal with at the moment.

A decline in the oil revenues of Gulf states which normally employ a good number of Jordanian skilled manpower has led to a drop in demand on Jordanian workers, and also caused the Gulf states to reduce their imports of Jordanian products, Asfour pointed out.

On the domestic front, Asfour said, the great increase in the number of university graduates especially doctors and engineers, and the limited areas where they can be absorbed, has aggravated the unemployment problem in the Kingdom.

He said that certain measures should be taken and patience is

needed in handling this problem. Asfour proposed the following measures to be taken to help deal with the problem:

— A reexamination of educational policies with a view to directing students towards specialisations in great demand here and abroad. Students, he said, could be advised against studying engineering or medicine for which the chance of employment is very grim.

— Giving more attention to cooperation with Arab countries, especially those members of the Arab Cooperation Council, in the field of industrialisation which can create jobs and reduce dependence on foreign products, thus saving a lot of foreign exchange.

— Directing more attention towards improving the tourism industry in Jordan. Tourism is the second major foreign exchange earner for Jordan after the transfers of expatriates, Asfour noted.

— Giving the Jordanian private sector a greater role in economic activity.

— Providing more support and assistance to the agricultural sector which can absorb a greater number of workers.

— Introducing measures designed to bolster the country's economic, financial and monetary systems, a move which is bound to encourage investments and create more jobs.

— Selecting the most appropriate technology that can be of use in the country and which can promote industrial production and improve the quality of goods produced by Jordanian workers.

Jordan, Syria discuss cooperation in education

AMMAN (Petra) — Official talks between a visiting Syrian educational delegation, headed by Syria's Ministry of Education's Under Secretary Sharafuddin Mohammad, and a Jordanian educational delegation headed by Ministry of Education Secretary General Munther Masri started here Tuesday.

The talks focussed on scopes of educational, cultural and scientific cooperation, exchange of visits, educational research, stu-

dies and publications and holding seminars and conferences, in addition to holding joint student camps.

The talks will also tackle issues pertaining to the exchange of books, manuscript photocopies, periodicals, publications, visits by artistic troupes from both countries and cooperation in the field of libraries and documentation and restoration of antiquities.

Tuesday's meeting was attended by senior education officials from both countries.

Jordan has no plans to cancel national service — Nawasrah

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Armed Forces General Command has denied rumours about plans to cancel national service or amending the national service law.

Brigadier Mahmoud Nawasrah was quoted by Al Ra'i Arabic daily as saying that even the children of the expatriate Jordanians are treated on equal footing with those living in the Kingdom and there is no intention of scrapping any laws concerning their national service because there are no reasons to warrant such cancellation or amendment of the law.

Under the present law, con-

scripts have to do a two year national service, and the decision in this matter was taken following through studies and after reviewing similar systems in force in other Arab and friendly nations, Nawasrah noted.

Nawasrah, who is director of the Mobilisation and National Service Department at the army headquarters in Amman, said that following a three-month training session, a conscript is stationed at military positions or seconded to serve at government departments. But, he added, this arrangement does not mean that plans are being made to

transform the national service into a civil service. "Only when government departments express the desire to employ conscripts with certain qualifications can this arrangement be done."

Nawasrah referred to recent government regulations that allow conscripts to postpone national service until they are 37 years old, provided they are employed or studying abroad, and said: "This gives an advantage to the conscripts."

He added that national service is a duty towards the country, and the law does not discriminate between one citizen and another.

JEPSCO upgrades billing system

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Electricity Power Company (JEPSCO) has started issuing bills of power consumption to subscribers within five days after they become due, according to the company's Deputy Director Marwan Bushnaq.

Bushnaq said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that a subscriber will receive two bills this month, one for May and

the other for June, but in the future subscribers will receive only one bill.

Previously JEPSCO used to issue a bill for consumption in the month preceding the current month and for this reason subscribers will have to settle two bills this time to be up to date with their actual consumption as shown in their power meters,

Bushnaq explained.

He said subscribers might find that the bills contain figures higher than their meters reading, but this will be settled through actual reading of the meters in the coming month.

He said the subscribers not wishing to settle the two bills immediately can defer the June bill to next month.

Committee set up to prepare for seminar on journalism in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A special committee of Jordanian journalists has been set up to prepare for a seminar on journalism in the Kingdom, according to Minister of Culture and Information Nasouh Al Majali.

The seminar will discuss matters related to journalists' issues, obstacles impeding the role of journalism, means of improving the role of journalists' contribution to their country and ways to handle negative elements that obstruct the journalistic work. Majali announced at a meeting with the Jordanian Press Association (JPA) board.

The Ministry of Culture and Information has a comprehensive idea of the criteria that govern journalism in Jordan and means of developing this profession with a view to helping it to fully serve national causes, Majali told the meeting.

He said the ministry hopes to achieve that goal through a dialogue with journalists, a process which is hoped to achieve a qualitative improvement in the performance of the journalists and men of the press in the Kingdom.

Journalists' work, he added, should be in harmony with the country's general policies, should interact with the Jordanian people's issues, and should contribute to consolidating the main principles of democratic and constructive dialogue which places the national interest above all other considerations.

Majali noted that the coming seminar will serve as an open forum for candid and objective

discussion designed to help define the journalists' mission.

He also noted that the Ministry of Culture and Information was currently preparing for the establishment of a press club where Jordanian journalists can hold meetings.

JPA President Hashem Khreizat said that the association was keen on maintaining cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Information with the aim of raising the standard of the

journalists profession, and it will do all it can to make the coming seminar a success.

The committee preparing for the seminar is headed by Ministry of Information's Secretary General Trad Al Fayez and groups representatives of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the JPA and one of the chief editors of the daily newspapers, representatives of the weekly magazines, advertising agencies and press technicians.

UNRWA to survey employees' conditions

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) was quoted Tuesday as saying that its Director General Ele Saaf is of the view that a new and more comprehensive survey of the agency employees' condition be conducted with a view to improving pay conditions.

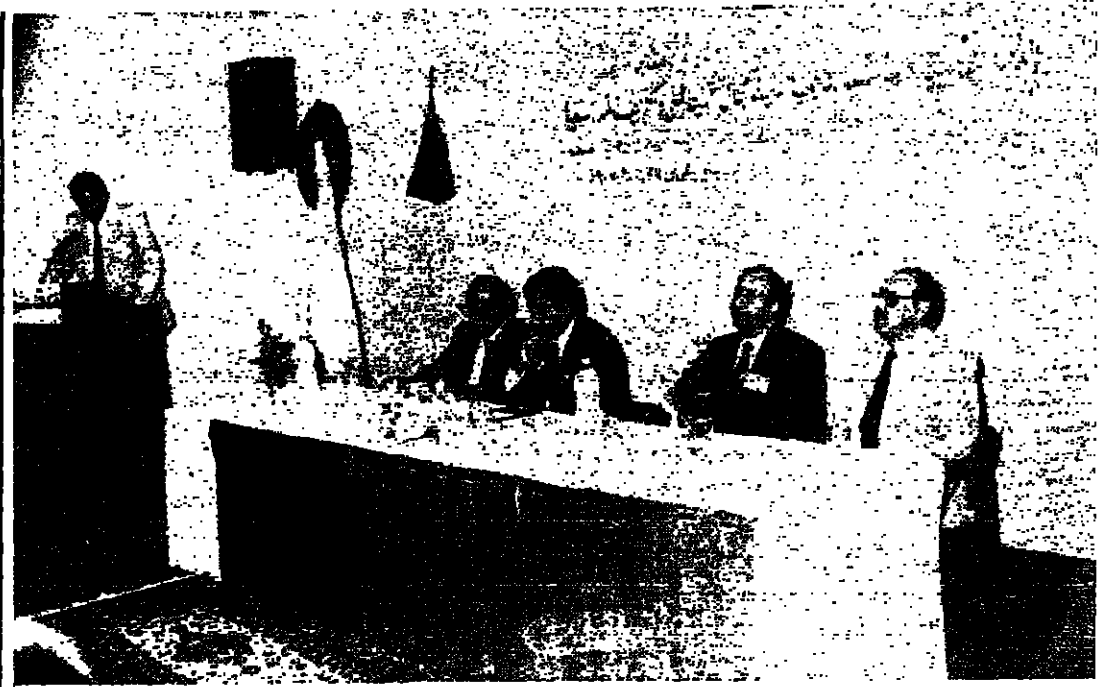
A report in Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily said that Saaf chaired a meeting here on June 19 to review the situation, and said that he was keen on relaying the condition of government and UNRWA employees to the agency's commissioner general in Vienna.

UNRWA last September conducted a survey comparing its workers' salary scales with those of the government employees in

Jordan, and consequently recommended a 10 per cent increase for the UNRWA workers.

The report quoted UNRWA sources as saying that normally the agency fixes the salary scale for its workers in accordance with that of their colleagues employed in government offices, but taking into consideration the fringe benefits the others enjoy such as housing schemes, health insurance etc.

The report quoted the sources as saying that 80 per cent of UNRWA's budget for Jordan is spent on paying salaries for the agency's employees and that nearly 5,489 workers are now on the agency's payroll, receiving salaries ranging between JD 90 and JD 545 a month.



Specialists in educational planning from Jordan and five Arab countries begin a two-week seminar in Amman Tuesday (Petra photo)

Specialists discuss planning educational policies in provinces

AMMAN (Petra) — Forty specialists in educational planning from Jordan and five other Arab countries gathered here Tuesday for a two-week semi-regional seminar on planning school and educational policies in provincial areas.

The seminar, which was organised by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the Paris-based International Institute for Educational Planning and the Amman-based regional office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), will discuss means of determining the location of schools in provincial areas, diagnosing the type and form of educational services, organising educational services, providing maps of school locations in the provinces and collecting data and information pertaining to this procedure.

Minister of Education Abdullah Nsour opened the sessions with an address in which he outlined the Kingdom's national educational strategy as charted by the first educational conference

held here in 1987.

He said that the strategy provides for wide-scale use of modern technology and science to bring about real changes in the country's socio-economic development.

Local planning of schools and educational services is part of the modern methods to promote education in the country and is something that should be handled in cooperation with municipalities and local authorities.

Mr. Habib Hajjar a specialist in the Paris institute outlined to the session the institute's main role and commended Jordan and its educational policies.

He said that the institute would be willing to provide any assistance to national authorities in Jordan to provide training programmes in planning and manag-

ing educational services.

Dr. Izzat Jarad, director of the Department of Planning at the Ministry of Education, said that the current seminar was in line with the ministry's endeavours to bring about a comprehensive change in the quality of education and its drive to provide training to local personnel in the field of educational planning.

Ministry officials said that the seminar also aims to orient the participants on new concepts and technology used in educational planning, planning schools for provinces, the status of the primary and secondary stages and inter-Arab cooperation in local educational planning.

The Jordanian educational strategy will be scrutinised by the participants who came from Iraq, Egypt, North and South Yemen, Jordan, Kuwait, in addition to

Senior Ministry of Education officials, including Secretary General Munther Al Masri, were among those attending the opening session.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

CONDOLENCES: His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday delegated Assistant Chief of Royal Protocol Sheikh Burnus Al Zaben to convey condolences to Abu Sir and Shorabji families over the death of the late Mustafa Abu Sir and the late Tayseer Al Shorabji. (Petra).

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT: A Jordanian-Kuwait committee, entrusted with discussing the draft land transport agreement between Jordan and Kuwait, Tuesday discussed issues pertaining to the introduction of a regular bus service between both countries, provided that carriers from both countries obtain the necessary licences from the two respective countries. The two sides undertook to refrain from imposing restrictions on vehicles registered in their countries and called on carrier companies from both countries to adhere to the rules and regulations in force in both countries. The two sides also agreed to ask carrier companies in their respective countries to abide by the dimensions and weights specified for their vehicles. (Petra)

YOUTH GATHERING: The Youth Ministry will hold the third yearly gathering for expatriate Jordanian youth on July 28 at Ajloun's permanent youth camp. The youth activities include visits to archaeological sites and scientific institutions, in addition to recreational facilities. The Jordanian youth will also hold discussions with officials on youth problems, with a view to finding solutions to them. (Petra)

LECTURE ON FOREIGN DEBTS: As part of the Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre's cultural season, Dr. Abdul Hamid Al Kharabsheh from the faculty of economy at the University of Jordan lectured about foreign debt and its impact on development of the Third World countries. Kharabsheh explained the concept of foreign debt and its impact on the national economy of the indebted countries. (Petra)

ARAB CHILDREN VISIT PETRA: Arab children, taking part in the Arab children congress, organised annually by Noor Al Hussein Foundation, Tuesday visited Petra, where they were briefed on its importance over the ages and the architecture used in constructing the ancient city. (Petra)

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian and Arab artists at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Study in Line and Colour" by Dodi Tabana at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ An exhibition entitled "French Jazz Nowadays" in which several videos will be shown at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ A photo exhibition which includes photos depicting the great role played by the leaders of the Great Arab Revolt at the Palace of Culture, Al Hussein Youth City.
- ★ A photo exhibition by August Sander at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ An art exhibition by three Arab artists representing Bahrain, Syria and Jordan at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Songs of the Earth" by Mohammad Nasrallah at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of stamps from the Arab Cooperation Council countries at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of Soviet stamp collection at the Yarmouk University.
- ★ The second annual exhibition of works by students from the Ministry of Social Development schools and centres at the Professional Associations Complex.



Masri, Izzuddin visit GUVS

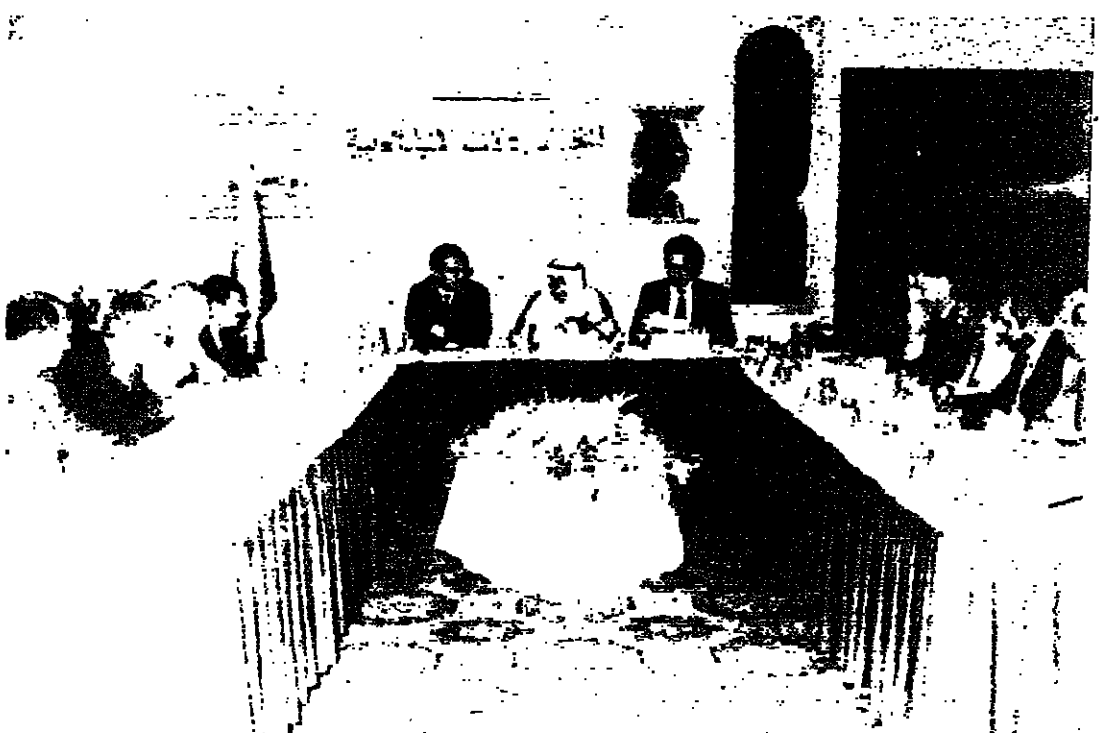
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Economic Affairs Taher Masri and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Ibrahim Izzuddin Tuesday exchanged views with President of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) Abdullah Al Khatib on the national plan for combating poverty and addressing the problem of unemployment in Jordan. At a meeting held at GUVS headquarters, the conferees stressed the need for creating income generating projects for low-income people, particularly in the rural

areas. Khatib pointed out that GUVS annual contributions amount to JD 5 million and noted that almost 250,000 citizens throughout Jordan benefit from the union's assistance, training and rehabilitation services. Masri and Izzuddin noted the important role played by GUVS in the area of voluntary projects and voiced the government's interest to cooperate with the union in carrying out a comprehensive national scheme for combating poverty and unemployment (Petra photo)

Nsour, ALECSO chief discuss cooperation

Minister of Education Abdullah Nsour had a meeting here Tuesday with Dr. Musree Al Rawi, director general of the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Association (ALECSO) to discuss bilateral cooperation in scientific and cultural fields. Nsour said that Jordan will continue its on-going support for Arab League organisations since they serve as real tools for

integration among the Arab countries. He also voiced Jordan's continued support for pan-Arab action and said the Kingdom will honour agreements also with the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO). Dr. Rawi reviewed ALECSO's programmes which, he said, are designed to promote education and culture in the Arab World (Petra photo).



The general assembly of the Federation of Arab News Agencies Tuesday meet in Amman (Petra photo)

Mena reinstated in Arab group

AMMAN (Petra) — The Federation of the Arab News Agencies (FANA) Tuesday decided to restore the membership of Egypt's Middle East News Agency (MENA) in the federation.

The FANA general assembly, after a one-day meeting here, stressed in a press release following its extraordinary meetings here, the importance of adhering to the resolutions adopted at the extraordinary summit, held last month in Casablanca, particularly those related to the Palestinian uprising in the occupied Arab territories.

The press release blamed the Israeli occupation authorities for exposing the Palestinian people to oppression and for denying them their legitimate rights, including their right to liberate their own land and to establish their own state on their national soil, with Jerusalem as its capital.

FANA denounced the oppressive Israeli measures against press institutions in the occupied territories and called on the international community to exercise pressure on Israel to put an end to its oppressive measures, to release all Palestinian journalists detained in the Israeli jails and to reopen the closed press institutions.

The assembly also hailed the struggle of the Syrians in the

occupied Golan Heights and the Lebanese resistance in South Lebanon, and voiced support for the peaceful Palestinian initiative, "which is based on the pan-Arab peace plan and on the international legitimacy."

FANA expressed concern over the situation in Lebanon and stressed the need for intensifying work to ensure Lebanon's stability, security and sovereignty.

FANA also called on all influential forces in Lebanon to use their good offices to release the kidnapped journalists, thus enabling them to play their information role.

The assembly expressed support for the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, calling for a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq and for initiating direct talks between them, in preparation for reaching a just, comprehensive and durable settlement.

FANA President Barjas Al Barjas sent a cable of thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein, for hosting the general assembly meetings in Jordan.

The statement said that the Middle East News Agency (MENA), was an essential contribution to pan-Arab information endeavours.

The statement said also that the delegates decided to take part

a Euro-Arab seminar to be held in Tunis in October, "to promote a dialogue with the European news agencies that would help relay Arab news throughout the European continent and serve Arab causes."

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Ali Safadi, director general of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, who paid tribute to FANA for its endeavours on the Arab scene in the past years and its efforts to promote joint Arab action.

Thanks to pan-Arab efforts through FANA, Arab information and news programmes are now reaching Europe through the networks of the Kuwait News Agency, to Asia through the networks of the Qatari News Agency, to Africa through the networks of the Libyan and Tunisian news agencies and to Latin American through the networks of the Moroccan and Algerian news agencies, Safadi noted.

Safadi underlined the importance of the coming Euro-Arab seminar which, he said, "is bound to pave the way for a fruitful cooperation between the Arab and European news agencies."

FANA's chairman, Mr. Barjas Al Barjas, addressed the meeting, by noting that it was bound to give further momentum to inter-Arab cooperation in the field of information.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1977.

جوردين تايمز يومية عربية سياسية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

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RAKAN AL MAJALI
Director General:
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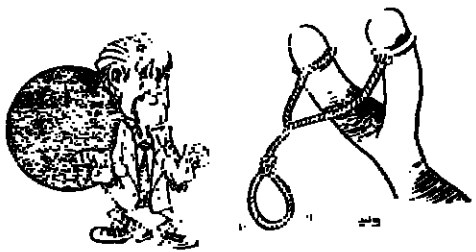
Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.
Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366
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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times Advertising Department.

Is Washington blind?

AS IF the existing juridical control over Israel's oppressive treatment of the struggling Palestinians is not already lax enough, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin is now demanding that legal supervision of the occupying regime be further relaxed to facilitate arbitrary deportation of Palestinians, expeditious demolition of their homes and extension of their detention without trial from six months to one year. This is in effect Rabin's prescription for ending the Palestinian intifada. What is astonishing about this new escalation in Israeli tactics to suffocate the Palestinian uprising is that it comes in the wake of Rabin's earlier admission that there were no magic cures for the Palestinian uprising, and that arbitrary measures, such as mass deportation or transfer of Palestinians, will simply fail to abort Palestinian aspirations for a sensible political solution. What brought about this contradiction in Rabin's personal assessment of the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip cannot be explained except by the fact that Israeli leaders, in their panic, are confused on how to put an end to the uprising.

When this apparent confusion in Israel's thinking on the Palestinian intifada is viewed in conjunction with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's admission before an Israeli parliamentary committee Monday that his election scheme for the occupied territories was nothing but a publicity stunt that aims at ending the Palestinian uprising when everything else had failed, it becomes all the more clearer that Israel's principle concern is not to seek a reasonable and just resolution of the Palestinian conflict. Given these realities which cannot be so obscure to Washington as well, isn't it surprising that the U.S. is still supportive of the election proposal as cooked up by Shamir? Would it not be more constructive of Washington to serve notice on Shamir that all his efforts to drum up support and recognition for his election ploy will fall on deaf ears as long as Shamir's strategic plan simply calls for aborting the Palestinian revolt against occupation and the denial of their right to self-determination? How else can one interpret Rabin's request for a freer hand to strangle the Palestinian yearning for liberty and Shamir's confession that his election ploy is nothing but a deceitful public relations gesture?



JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

JORDANIAN daily newspapers on Tuesday dwelt in their editorials on King Hussein's visit to the Royal Police Academy and his speech in which he emphasised Jordan's determination to continue the endeavours for confronting the challenges facing the Arab World. Al Ra'i daily said that the King's words reflect Jordan's official and pan-Arab orientation and displays the resolve of the Jordanian people and their leadership in maintaining the momentum of struggle at the domestic, regional and international levels to serve the Arab Nation as a whole. The paper referred to Jordan's confrontation with the past challenges and its accomplishments in numerous fields; and said that it is only natural for Jordan to maintain the struggle and aspire for brighter future having inherited the principles and goals of the Great Arab Revolt which it is striving to achieve. The paper echoed the King's call on his people, its armed forces and security forces to remain vigilant and ready to sacrifice their souls in defending the Arab homeland, and said that nothing should deter us from carrying out our duty.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily comments on the establishment of closer ties between the Soviet Union and Iran and says that it constitutes one sign of the Iranian regime's inclination to establish good relations with the countries of the world. Abdul Rahim Omar notes that the Iranian regime has been sending out signals that it will reverse part of the Khomeini's policies vis-a-vis the world, which means that the Arab states in the Gulf will have to look to improved relations with Tehran and a new era of cooperation for the establishment of peace and security. The writer says that the post Khomeini regime has realised the futility of wars and conflicts with the Arabs which cost the Muslim world untold human and material losses, and has now determined to seek Moscow's help to pave the way for construction in Iran and for building good ties with the nations of the world. But he notes that nothing can really change in the Gulf area unless Tehran completes the peace process with Iraq.

Al Dustour daily said that King Hussein has once again reaffirmed his belief in the potentials of the Jordanian people who can confront the challenges and maintain the process of construction. The paper noted in an editorial Tuesday that the secret of the country's success lies in the cohesion that characterises the Jordanian people under their Hashemite leadership, and the determination and resolve to pursue the efforts for success. The newspaper said that Jordan has the right to be proud of its past achievements in view of the numerous challenges and obstacles that it had to face over the past four decades and takes pride in the Hashemite leadership that has been helping the people to fulfil their aspirations.

Ecolight

Here we go again

I started writing for the Jordan Times in 1976 under the heading "Econoscope" which ran for more than five years. After a lull, I resumed writing another column entitled "Red and Black" which lasted for more than three years. And now we go again under "ECOLIGHT"—an egotistic euphemism which sardonically refers to the combination of economics and light—with a due apology to the famous French physician "Ecolit."

The world of economics is not unique these days in its inability to describe the "world problematique" either as "is" or as "should be." Its globalities can neither be dissected to proper segments, nor the parts add up to something that might be considered a decent whole. This analysis could go a long way in reflecting what goes on in other fields of intellectual endeavour.

Economists are bewildered at what wrongs the world economy suffers from. They do not have a model; a paradigm to start from. In many developing countries where hopes soared high, things are fizzling out. What was thought to be solid economic performance

is being reduced to a handful of dust. What does the theory of economic development say? What does this theory prescribe? What theory?

Policy makers on the other hand are sitting doing the mumbo-jumbo. When they are dozing in the shade, they are full of ideas and enthusiasm. Once they are under the spotlights they are flying moths.

So far, I sound like an excellent student of economics; a true adherent to the school of disaffection. Yet, this column will betray my better judgment. I will continue to display signs of faith in a better future.

Out of this scatter that we live in, a common thread-cum-force will appear. Let us be frank, what good is there in gloomy expectations? Nothing. They just compound existing problems, they have a magical ability to become self fulfilling prophecies. The Third World is expected to undergo real change in order to

survive. Change is an inevitability. Yet, the process will not be a smooth one. Those who are afraid that change may put them at a disadvantage will use every trick in the book to stop it. They would try to dissuade those in charge away from it. Yet those behind the driving wheel know better than to be victimised by the risk-phobia. Giuseppe de Lempidussa, author of the Leopard, was very smart when he introduced his book by the famous saying "in order for things not to change, things must change."

If change begins to take place, hope and optimism can outrun the horses of apocalypse. If change was merely viewed as a risk-fraught undertaking, the tide will take everybody in its stride. It is change which we think is the source of economic light. Those who believe in darkness are cave dwellers.

At the expense of being a man with groomed and suave promises, I shall refrain from the critical indulgence in dismal down-to-earthness.

What is wrong with a nice dream anyway?

Liberty — road to economic prosperity

By Gerald W. Scully

The following is part two of an article reprinted from the Washington-based Journal of Economic Growth. Part one appeared yesterday.

Evidence of the effect of liberty on economic growth

Empirical evidence of the effect of liberty on economic growth over the period 1960 to 1980 for 115 market economies classified by type and degree of liberty appears in Table 1. On average, politically open societies grow at a compound real per capita rate of 2.53 per cent per year compared to a 1.41 per cent growth rate for politically closed societies. On average, societies that subscribe to the rule of law grew at a 2.75 per cent rate compared to a 1.23 per cent rate in societies in which the rights of the state transcend individual rights. On average, societies that subscribe to private property rights and a market allocation of resources grew at a 2.76 per cent rate compared to a 1.10 per cent rate in nations in which private property rights are circumscribed and the state intervenes in resource allocation. Thus, the structure of rights is not only a statistically significant explanation of intercountry variation in the growth rate of real per capita gross domestic product but also a phenomenon of important magnitude. Growth rates in societies which circumscribe or proscribe political, civil, and economic liberty are about half of those in societies in which individual rights are protected.

The calculated compound

growth rate of real domestic product per capita for the average nation that has a rights regime with a high degree of political, civil, and economic liberty is 2.73 per cent per annum. The calculated growth rate for the average nation with an institutional framework in which political

Politically open societies, which bind themselves to the rule of law, to private property, and, to the market allocation of resources grow at three times the rate and are two and one-half times as efficient as societies where these freedoms are circumscribed or proscribed.

rights are proscribed, state rights transcend individual rights, and in which private property is circumscribed and the state intervenes in resource allocation is 0.91 per cent per annum. Thus, the average growth rate in societies where these freedoms are restricted is one-third of that of free societies. These combined restrictions on liberty constitute a 67 per cent tax on the wealth of the citizens of such states.

Efficiency measures for each economy were calculated and the results averaged and classified by type and degree of liberty (see Table 2). The average economy that is politically open, in which individual rights transcend the rights of the state, or in which private property and the market

allocation of resources prevail has an efficiency level of .74 to .77, depending upon the freedom measure. On the other hand, the average economy that is politically closed, in which the rights of the state prevail, or in which private property and the market allocation of resources is circumscribed has an efficiency rating of .34 to .36. Thus, societies in which freedom is restricted are less than half as efficient in converting resources into gross domestic product as are free societies. Alternatively, more than twice as much output could be produced with the same resource endowment in these societies if liberty prevailed. Combining the effect of all of the freedom measures into the efficiency calculation changes the results only slightly (.79 versus .31).

Summary and conclusions

Scarce resources can be employed in their highest valued use in society only if these resources are owned exclusively by private individuals and are transferable. The rights structure of society defines which resources can be owned, who can own them, and how they can be employed. The choice of political, social, legal, and economic system sets the parameters of rights in a society.

In this study of the world's 115 market economies over the period 1960 to 1980, compound growth rates of real domestic product per capita and a measure of economic efficiency were compared to measures of political, civil and economic liberty. It was found that the choice of the institutional framework has profound consequences on the efficiency

and growth of economies. Politically open societies, which bind themselves to the rule of law, to private property, and, to the market allocation of resources grow

If the size of the effects of the rights structure on economic growth and economic efficiency as held up in further research, as I believe they will, the issue of the

of capital accumulation, innovation, education and entrepreneurship are widely recognised as sources of economic growth. But, more fundamentally, a pre-

Table 1

Average growth rates of per capita real gross domestic product by institutional attribute

Institutional attribute	Per capita growth rate	Institutional attribute	Per capita growth rate	Difference in growth
Politically open	2.53%	Politically closed	1.41%	1.12%
Individual rights	2.75	State rights	1.23	1.52
Free market	2.76	Command	1.10	1.66
Politically open, Individual rights, and free market	2.73	Politically closed, state rights, and command	0.91	1.82

Table 2

Average efficiency of economies by institutional attribute

Institutional attribute	Efficiency measure	Institutional attribute	Efficiency measure	Percentage difference
Politically open	0.75	Politically closed	0.36	108%
Individual rights	0.77	State rights	0.35	120
Free market	0.74	Command	0.34	118
Politically open, Individual rights, and free market	0.79	Politically closed, state rights, and command	0.31	155

at three times the rate and are two and one-half times as efficient as societies where these freedoms are circumscribed or proscribed.

configuration of the appropriate structure of property rights for economic development needs to be brought to the forefront in the development literature. The role

condition for accumulation and innovation, is the right to hold private property securely and to capitalise.

After decades of conflict, southern Africa moves toward peace

By Greg Myre
The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Last year southern Africa was ablaze with wars in Angola, Mozambique and Namibia that all seemed to defy a solution. Today, Namibia is on the road to independence, Angola has a ceasefire, and there are moves to begin peace talks in Mozambique.

Each conflict has been fuelled by separate forces, but a common ingredient for the improved regional climate has been South Africa's campaign to mend relations with its long-hostile neighbours in black Africa.

Since last August, South Africa has:

— Withdrawn its troops from Angola, where they fought intermittently since 1975 alongside the rebels of UNITA—the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The rebels and the Marxist Angolan government reached a ceasefire agreement last week that took effect Saturday.

— Begun implementing a U.N.-supervised independence plan in Namibia, the territory South Africa has ruled for 74 years.

— Held a series of top-level meetings with Mozambique and offered financial assistance to help repair the country's war-devastated economy.

Black-ruled nations remain skeptical of South Africa, saying the country's apartheid policies at home and destabilisation campaigns abroad were the original causes of the regional turmoil.

But there has been a sharp reversal in the political tides since the middle of 1988, a time when conflicts dating to the 1960s and 1970s appeared ready to escalate yet again.

"Those who were part of the problem yesterday are now part of the solution," Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said Friday night after returning from the 20-nation African summit in Zaire where the Angolan ceasefire was announced.

"To make myself clear, I don't think the South Africans will go back on their word" in Angola or Namibia, Chissano was quoted as

saying by the national news agency AIM.

In May 1988, he heaviest fighting in the Angolan war was reported around the southeastern city of Cuito Cuanavale. Angolan government troops, backed by Cuban soldiers, fought the combined UNITA-South African forces to an apparent standoff.

The Cuban troops strength in Angola had surpassed 50,000 and South Africa acknowledged 3,000 of its soldiers were in Angola on a semi-permanent basis.

Faced with an expensive, open-ended conflict and mounting white casualties, South Africa decided to leave Angola. Peace talks between South Africa,

Angola Cuba — but not UNITA — began in late May 1988.

South Africa completed withdrawing from Angola last August. In December, the three countries signed a regional peace accord that called for South Africa to halt aid to UNITA and to grant independence to Namibia. In return, Cuba has agreed to a phased troop withdrawal.

UNITA, meanwhile, continued to fight for a power-sharing agreement, until the ceasefire was announced Thursday. Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda called that agreement "a great moment for Africa."

The rival Angolan parties still face difficult negotiations, but a

commission elected at the summit plans to oversee the integration of UNITA into the current one-party state.

In Namibia, a 23-year bush war waged by the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) against South African rule appears over.

South Africa announced Saturday that it was down to its designated 1,500 troops in Namibia, a week ahead of the U.N. deadline under the territory's independence plan. South Africa had an estimated 50,000 soldiers in Namibia before the independence plan took effect April 1.

The independence plan almost fell apart the day it began when

more than 1,000 SWAPO guerrillas crossed into northern Namibia in violation of the regional peace agreement.

More than 300 guerrillas and 27 security-force members were killed, but the fighting has stopped and pre-independence elections are planned for November. No date has been set for independence, but it is expected to come early next year.

Zambia's Kaunda, one of South Africa's harshest critics in the past, said black African states would consider strengthening ties with South Africa if Namibian independence goes smoothly.

With tangible successes in Angola and Namibia, southern

African leaders have turned their sights toward the region's most active conflict, Mozambique, where the Marxist government has fought the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) since 1977.

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, whose troops fight in support of the Mozambique government forces, said the plan to end the Angolan war could have parallels for Mozambique.

Although the two wars differ in some ways, "the (Angolan peace talk) principles deserve the attention of the Mozambicans," he was quoted as saying Friday by Zimbabwe's Ziana news agency.

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Islamic art rediscovered

By Philippa Neave

LONDON — Islamic art has drawn renewed interest in the past decade, but it remains the domain of specialists. One reason is that high-quality pieces are hard to find, and many are owned by museums.

Impressive collections of early Islamic pottery, metal work, manuscripts and jewellery are in museums in Paris, London, New York, Copenhagen and Amsterdam, to name a few. Yet, experts say, the avid collector who takes time to look around can find works of art for relatively low prices.

Before World War I, when Islamic artifacts fetched high prices, collecting was fashionable among the many Europeans, notably the French and British, but also the Germans and Greek who travelled to the Middle East; these people gathered large collections and donated many pieces to museums.

Among today's buyers are many Japanese, who are especially keen on Islamic glass and ceramics; for the past 10 years they reportedly have bought the best pieces that come up for sale.

But just how many "good pieces" remain in private hands, where they are, and what they are worth seem to be riddles hidden in the ornate arabesques of the international art market.

Oliver Hoare, 42, widely acknowledged as London's leading expert in the field and co-owner of the Ahuan Gallery, explained in a recent interview that Islamic art is little known or collected on a wide scale. There are few private Arab collectors, he added, and for a long time museums had a corner on the market.

The situation changed in the mid-1970s after the oil shock. Interest soared, and the largest-ever exhibit of Islamic art in the West was organised by London's Hayward Gallery in 1976; the following year Paris had a show.



Annie Kevorkian, Parisian gallery owner, specialises in Islamic Art. (M. Anwar)

As a result, prices went up. "People's perception of what was happening in the Middle East changed. There is nothing like money to focus people's attention," Hoare noted.

"But by the early 1980s," he continued, "despite the decision of Sheikh Nasser Al Sabah of Kuwait to build up an admirable collection for the Kuwait National Museum, the number of collectors fell drastically. The Iranian revolution took important buyers out of the market, and no other Arab country followed Sheikh Nasser Al Sabah's lead in putting together another important collection."

Another expert on Islamic art, Armenian-born Annie Kevorkian, who owns her own gallery in Paris, suggests that part of the reason for today's low prices is that little is known about Islamic art in the West. Although museums all over Europe and the United States own priceless pieces, the public does not have regular access to them. Says Kevorkian: "In Paris, collections are often closed and put into storage, and there are very few publications on the subject. It is very difficult to encourage serious new collectors if they have little they can refer to for information."

For example, she said: "You won't find a good quality Chinese bronze or ceramic for less than about \$115,000. Yet I once sold a (Islamic) miniature in perfect condition that was internationally recognised as a masterpiece for some \$36,000. What's that for a masterpiece?"

Islamic art embraces and graces vast regions of the world because of the wide geographical spread of Islam and the diversity of the cultures on which it was grafted. The visual arts are largely composed of ceramics, glass, metalwork, woodwork, textiles, and manuscript illustration. They are decorative, colourful, intricate and innovative, but often utilitarian objects. In the case of religious art they are non-representational.

"Precious Islamic objects have been treasured in the West since the Middle Ages, and if you look in almost any cathedral or major church across Europe, you will find something Islamic, like an ivory casket," said Hoare.

Although there is some rivalry between Paris and London for the Islamic art market, both Kevorkian and Hoare share the same motivation: promoting this art worldwide.

Hoare discovered Islamic art while travelling in Spain and

Morocco as a student. "The Islamic world has been wracked by wars for centuries. The history of Islam is studied with a series of military events and this has affected the availability of good pieces on the market," he explained. "For example, Ottoman metalwork of the 16th century is extremely rare because in times of crisis, the court used to call in everything made not only of gold and silver, but also of bronze to melt it down and cast the bronze into cannons."

Kevorkian, 47, is the niece of the well-known art collector Hagop Kevorkian whose foundation finances most of the Middle East studies programmes at New York University and who donated much of the Islamic art collection at New York's Metropolitan Museum. Commenting on market trends, she said she believes that the few known collectors of Islamic art may be distorting the market by favouring decorative pieces of the 17th and 18th century over works from the high period of Islamic art — considered to be between the 8th and the 16th centuries.

A lost spirit

"The oriental spirit was lost by then," Kevorkian said. "From the 18th century Islamic artists were producing lacquer, enamel, gold and silver works, including portraits, which had nothing to do with genuine, orthodox Islamic art." The quality of these later pieces is not considered as good as the European work it was emulating, she added. "This trend is very dangerous. Prices on these items have increased beyond reason and could come crashing down... and collectors of this sort are often fickle. They buy madly for a while and suddenly disappear."

Both Kevorkian and Hoare agree that real connoisseurs are few, but they can be assured that the value of genuine pieces of the "high period" will never drop. Art of this period seems to have

attracted only a small number of collectors from the Islamic world. There, it is the Turks who have become today's leading buyers and collectors. A concerted effort on the part of the Ozal government has led to the refurbishing of ancient palaces in Istanbul, many of which have been made into museums. And a wealth of artifacts that had been lying in dusty cellars for centuries has been put on display. Says Hoare: "It was lucky that 'the (Ottoman) empire was intact until well into the 20th century. Most of the high-level art was commissioned for the Ottoman Court and things were not looted or dispersed."

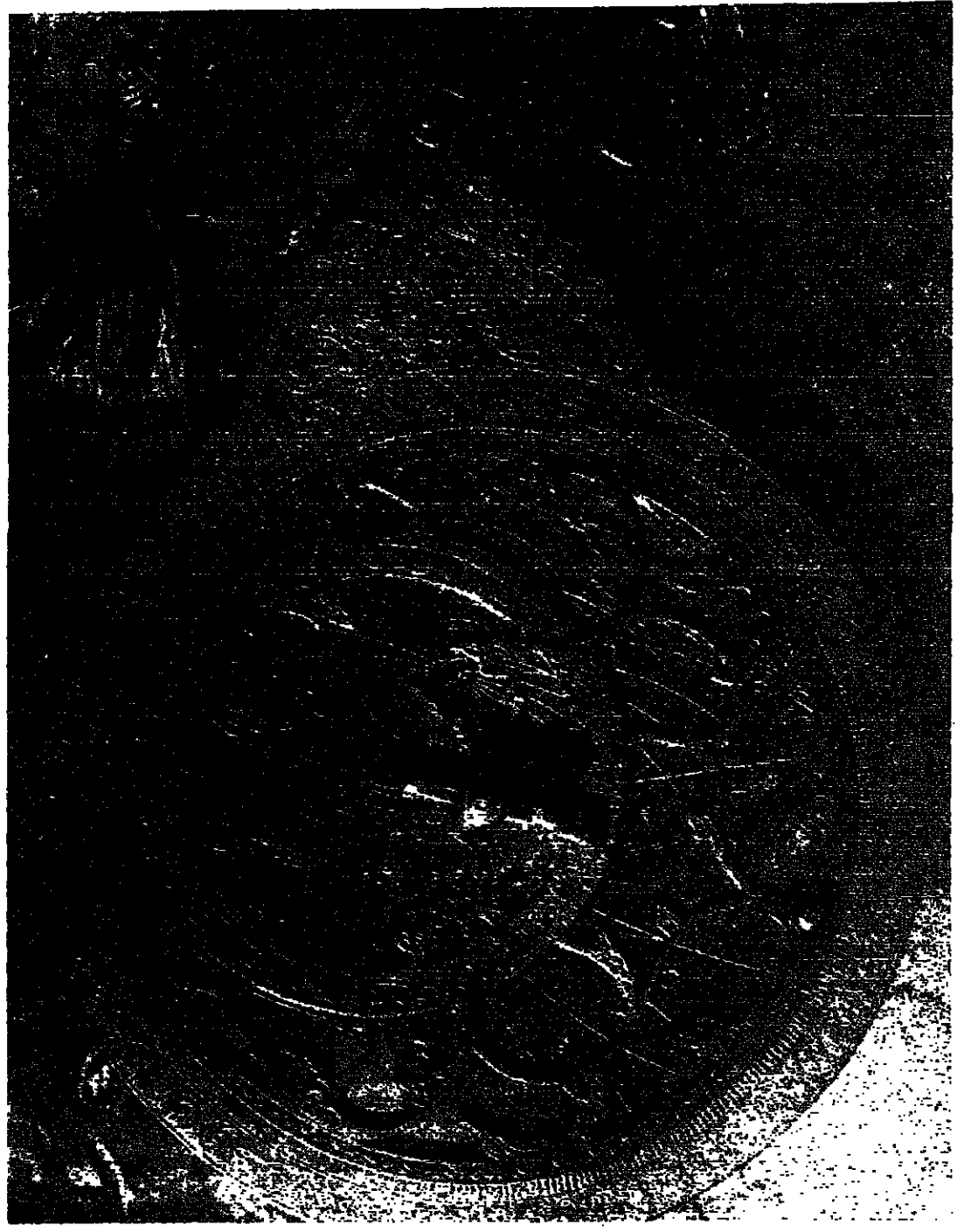
Hoare's striking collection includes pottery, metalwork, jewellery, engravings, scientific instruments and even a stunning Mihrab from a 16th century mosque in Isfahan. He also has a collection of rare manuscripts, including early Korans, a 16th century guide to Mecca and Medina and some of the earliest books on human anatomy.

Although religious foundations (Awqaf) throughout the Islamic world played an important part in preserving the Islamic artistic heritage, Hoare said, vast numbers of Islamic manuscripts have been neglected.

"I think one of the sad things is that there has not been an institution established in the Arab World to gather all these manuscripts together," he said. "There is an enormous number of... unpublished manuscripts which may just disappear."

Manuscripts and calligraphic masterpieces were among the treasures exhibited by Hoare in 1985 at the King Faisal Centre for Research and Islamic Studies in Riyadh, in what turned out to be one of the most important exhibits of Islamic art in recent years. Hoare also set up the Islamic art department at London's famous auction house, Christie's, where he worked between 1967 and 1974.

When he opened the Ahuan



A Planispheric Astrolabe from Iran, 18th century. These were used by the ancients to observe the positions and altitudes of celestial bodies. (A. Von Bothmer).

gallery, he intended "to provoke an interest in Islamic art beyond the narrow confines of a market

dependent on Western museums and collectors," he said, adding: the key to that lies in a continuing

awareness of the Islamic world in its own cultural heritage — *World News Link*

Child abuse — no end in sight

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

PAST AND PRESENT victims of child abuse are coming under intensified study by researchers who hope to learn what distinguishes those who go on to become child abusers from those who grow up to be good parents.

In hope of finding ways to break the tragic cycle, the research is identifying experiences during childhood and later in life that allow a great many abused children to overcome their sad legacy.

Studies also indicate that about one-third of people abused in childhood will become abusers, a

lower percentage than many experts had expected. The research also confirms that abuse in childhood increases the likelihood in adulthood of problems ranging from depression and alcoholism to sexual maladjustment and multiple personality.

The studies are also uncovering factors that help many victims grow into a well-adjusted adulthood, and factors that push others toward perpetuating the pattern of violence. The findings should help therapists improve treatment of abused children or formerly abused adults, helping them recover from their trauma. "Studies showing that a high proportion of troubled adults

were abused in childhood tell only part of the story," said Dr. Richard Krugman, a professor of pediatrics at the University of Colorado Medical School and director of the C. Henry Kempe Center for Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect. "There are substantial numbers of men and women who were abused as children, but who are not themselves child abusers, drug abusers, criminals, or mentally disturbed."

Key factors found to worsen the long-term impact of abuse are: abuse that started early and lasted long, in which the perpetrator had a close relationship to the victim, which the child per-

ceived as particularly harmful, and which occurred within a cold emotional atmosphere in the family. These factors, researchers say, help identify which children need treatment urgently.

Victims of abuse frequently respond to the trauma by denying that any abuse occurred or by blaming themselves for the abuse, which they often view as justified discipline, the studies show.

But many victims can overcome the trauma with the emotional support of a friend or relative or through therapy that makes them aware that they were not to blame for wrongful abuse.

Abuse victims can almost al-

ways benefit from therapy to deal with the psychological effects of being so terribly treated, such as a damaged sense of self-worth and conflicts between wanting to love their parents while recognising the abuse that happened.

"Child abuse" refers to a range of maltreatment. In addition to physical harm and sexual abuse, researchers also include serious neglect of a child's emotional and physical needs and forms of emotional abuse such as incessant berating of a child.

They are finding that the lasting effects of all these kinds of abuse share much in common. In any given year, between one and one-and-a-half per cent of Amer-

ican children are subject to abuse of some kind, said Dr. Krugman. By the time they reach adulthood, about one in four men and women will have experienced at least one episode of abuse at some point during childhood.

A study by Judith Herman, a psychiatrist in Somerville, Massachusetts, found that among women who had been incest victims, although half seemed to have recovered by adulthood, those who suffered forceful, prolonged, intrusive abuse, or were abused by fathers or step-fathers, had the most serious problems later in life.

Virtually all those who suffer from multiple personality, a rare

but severe psychiatric disorder, have a history of severe abuse; the disorder is thought to stem from ways some children try to defend themselves against the horror of unremitting abuse.

A 1985 study of all 15 adolescents in the United States who were condemned murders found that 13 had been victims of extreme physical or sexual abuse. In nine cases the abuse was so severe — characterised as "murderous" by the researchers — that it led to neurological damage.

While these studies depict an alarming pattern, researchers point out that the statistics do not reflect the large numbers of abused children who do not suffer

from these problems.

That abused children need not go on to abuse their own children was shown in a study of more than 1,000 pregnant women, 95 of whom had been abused as children. The report, by William Altmeier, a pediatrician at Vanderbilt University medical school, was published in 1986.

The study found that the strongest predictor from childhood of becoming an abusive parent was not having been abused, but rather having felt as a child unloved and unwanted by one's parents — an attitude common among abused children, but also found in families where there is no overt abuse.

One-man crusade inspires coastal revival

By Don Hinrichsen

AS EVENTS of the past decade have demonstrated, much of humanity's cast-offs end up — sooner or later — in the world's coastal waters, waters which are becoming increasingly fouled with dangerous wastes.

Every year billions of tons of waste material — everything from plastic bags and beer cans to toxic chemicals, heavy metals and human excrement — are flushed into the world's seas. Untold quantities of nutrients from sewage and fertilizers, as well as chemical poisons from pesticides used on agricultural lands, are

freighted into coastal waters by rivers and streams which scour the hinterlands.

South-East Asian rivers like the Juru (Malaysia), the Pasig (Philippines) and the Chao Phraya (Thailand) are open sewers by the time they reach the sea. All of Metro Manila's rivers (including the Pasig) are so choked full of pollutants that they are said to be biologically dead. Because of the tremendous amounts of municipal and industrial wastes dumped into the bays of Manila and Jakarta, large sections of each suffer from a loss of oxygen and are no longer capable of supporting marine life.

On the east coast of the island of Negros, in the southern part of the Philippine archipelago, however, a one-man crusade has revitalised the coastline has turned into a full-scale community effort.

Wilson Vallores, vice-president of the Tinoag Fishermen's Association, sits on his porch and watches with amusement as fisher crabs and mud skippers scurry about through the still-life supports of a young mangrove stand. These particular mangrove trees are special. Wilson Vallores planted them himself, in an effort to restore the denuded coastline and provide valuable nurseries for

fish and shellfish. Wilson's mangroves and the sea-life they shelter are off-limits to tidal flat harvesters. For years Wilson has maintained that the fishing villages of Tinoag must be self-sufficient, not dependent on outside help.

"I started this activity on my own with no government assistance," says Wilson. "Now my neighbours are copying me and together we will reaffirm this entire coastline." Recently, the government granted Wilson and members of his community a 25-year contract of stewardship over the land along the coast. "The protection of this resource is in

our hands now," affirms Wilson. "And it is up to us to see that our children reap the benefits of our hard work."

The families who plant mangroves also have the right to harvest some of the trees for their own use or to sell timber on the local market. Mangrove wood is highly prized as building material, since it is resilient and resistant to insect pests. But few trees are cut. They are worth far more where they are.

A hundred metres offshore the fish are plentiful; Wilson and his comrades have built an artificial reef out of bamboo poles to attract fish. "We needed to build

a reef, because our original reef was totally destroyed from dynamite fishing and from the use of coral as building material," confesses Wilson. "Now we know better."

Unfortunately, many poor people on the island do not know better. Poverty, combined with large families, continues to force many subsistence farmers and fishermen alike to overexploit their limited resources. The population growth rate on Negros — as on other islands — stands at over 3 per cent a year, doubling its numbers every 23 years. And much of this growth is concentrated along the island's overcrowded coastline. In fact, the

"average" fishing family in the Philippines has 6.6 children; roughly one child more than upland farm families.

The continued degradation of coastal resources is aggravated — and sometimes precipitated — by what happens further inland. This part of the Philippines suffers from the same wanton destruction of upland forests that has plagued virtually every one of this nation's 7,100 islands. Tropical forests, which covered nearly 75 per cent of the country in the 1950s, had been reduced in area to less than 25 per cent by 1988. Along the entire east coast of Negros only one peak still retains

a few hundred undisturbed hectares of tropical forest. The rest of the land is given over to coconut palms, pastures, agricultural fields and settlements.

The loss of forests has had another unintended side-effect: erosion of agricultural land in the uplands. On Negros erosion affects 50 per cent of the land area — a figure which is considered a national average. With less forest cover has come less rainfall. When it does rain, tons of soil and rock are gouged out of the hills and washed down to the lowlands and coastal areas. "We now have flash floods," complains Wilson. — *People features.*

Nigeria's population policy becomes official

By Elizabeth Obadina

Lagos — Nigeria's population policy was at last officially launched on April 15 by President Ibrahim Babangida, represented by his second-in-command, Vice-Admiral Augustus Aikhom. The launch brought to an end 15 months of uncertainty about whether Nigerians — who number between 100 million and 120 million — do or do not have a population policy.

Early last year, in February, the policy was ratified by the Armed Forces Ruling Council, the key body of the Babangida Administration. It had been drawn up originally two years before that, and was adopted by the Executive Council of the Government in mid-1986. There followed months of discussion by the National Council of Health (consisting of health ministers and commissioners from all the 19 states of Nigeria) as well as by the Armed Forces Ruling Council and the Council of State.

Last year's ratification caused a storm of protest over its 'one woman: four children' limitation. "Are our children animals that

we should count them?" was a typical reaction. Christians saw the policy as a Machiavellian device to limit their numbers. They claimed the policy secured Muslims and traditionalists numerical superiority through the practice of polygamy.

It seemed that the policy would be delivered stillborn, but perhaps against the odds it has survived. Dr. Kay Kuteyi, director of population activities at the Ministry of Health, commented: "The question of religious considerations really doesn't come into it. What matters, and what we're saying, is that you should have more than one child to afford to educate, to feed properly and at the same time allow you to be comfortable yourselves."

A voluntary policy

The policy is voluntary, and will be implemented as part of Nigeria's embryonic primary health care system. Its four goals are: to improve standards of living; to promote health and welfare, particularly through the reduction of death and disease amongst women and children; to

achieve lower population growth rates through voluntary fertility regulation; and to stem the drift of population to the towns.

Women are still central to the policy but the April launch stressed male responsibilities and put less emphasis on the numbers issue. Still confusion resulted. One national daily newspaper, The National Concord, in front-page banner headlines proclaimed "One man four children... IBB (Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida) to launch drive to enforce it!" while the rival Daily Times, in its lead story, had "No limit on number of kids... IBB says it is voluntary."

Dr. Kuteyi says the original policy stays essentially unchanged, but "we realise that men have a lot of decisions to make in this part of the world, so now all we are saying is that men should be involved in the decision-making and should agree that their wives should not have more than four children because of health reasons. Most important, families should not have more than they can afford — up to four per woman."

Can the policy work without

material incentives or legislative backing? "There is no point in making a law you cannot enforce. This is why the policy is advisory. But we believe that, by making the effects of uncontrolled population growth known to the public right down to the grassroots level, people will make the decision for themselves," says Dr. Kuteyi.

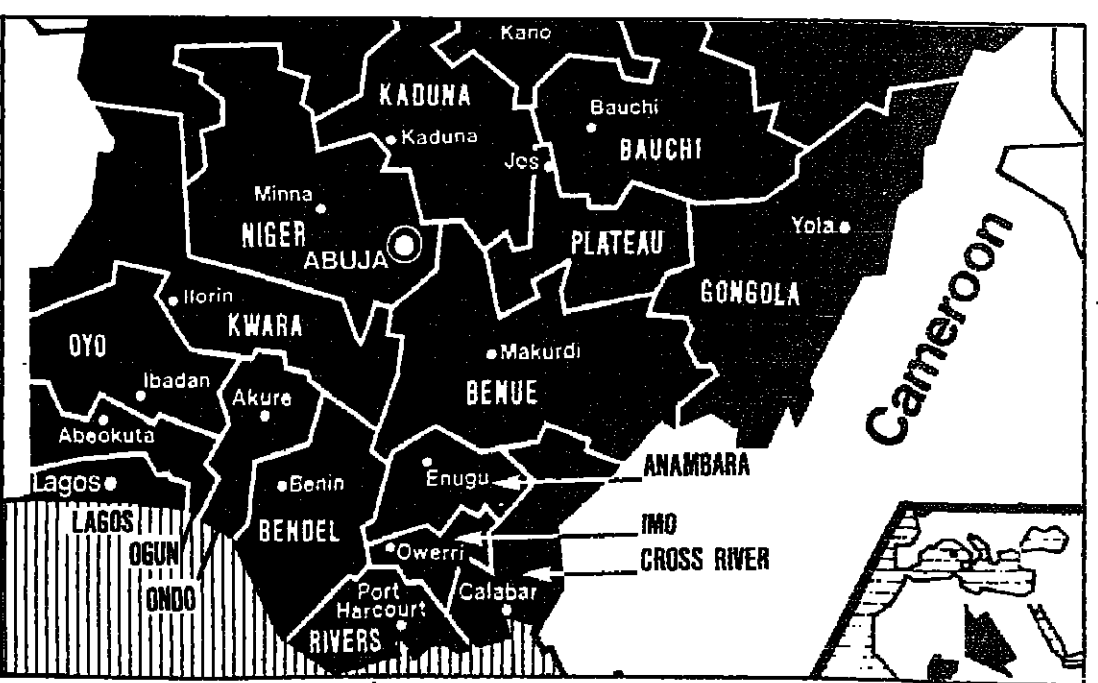
Dr. Kuteyi's department was formed last year to co-ordinate population activities in Nigeria and it is responsible for public family planning education. Bodies such as the Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria (PPFN) have supplemented government efforts with new programmes, for example the introduction of male motivation agents. Two hundred such agents were recruited during 1988 and they contacted nearly 28,000 factory workers, dispensing information and handing out condoms and other contraceptives.

Nevertheless, the acceptability of contraception in Nigeria remains low. Known users of contraception — currently about 3 per cent of couples of reproductive age — seem to be increasing

only marginally, even during 1988 when awareness of the 'one woman: four children' recommendation became more widespread. Only a few years ago a major study, the Nigerian Fertility Survey, reported that 84 per cent of women had no desire to stop childbearing and one in three women had not heard of family planning. Only 6 per cent had actually practised any contraceptive method.

One example of resistance to the policy showed itself after the 1988 announcement, when a nationwide immunization campaign was boycotted. The tetanus toxoid vaccination was rumoured to be an injectable contraceptive. Abayomi Fajobi, Executive Director of PPFN, says that commitment to family planning is so low in some primary health care authorities that contraceptives are available almost solely as the result of international donor assistance; without such assistance, he said, "it is highly questionable that services could continue."

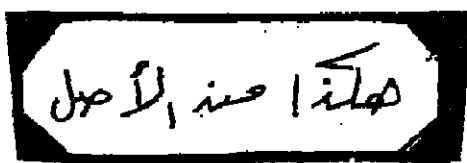
Dr. Kuteyi, however, is optimistic that Nigeria's young people will heed the message about



family planning. The Government's economic reform programme has led to a dramatic drop in living standards for the majority of Nigerians and youngsters appear to be embarking more cautiously on married life. Many

young men complain that they cannot raise the bride price, and compare the prospect of having a small family favourably against their own experience of a large family, with its constant squabbles over resources.

One thing is certain: without a strong brake, Nigeria's population will reach 280 million in 30 years' time. The creaking welfare structure could crumble altogether under such a strain. — *People features.*



Jardaneh blasts pessimist Jordanians

By Alistair Lyon
Reuter

AMMAN — Jordan's Finance Minister Basel Jardaneh said Tuesday plans to reschedule the Kingdom's \$7 billion foreign debt were going well.

Jordan requested an IMF standby credit and help with debt rescheduling in March. "Everything with regard to the rescheduling is moving smoothly," Jardaneh told Reuters. "I am optimistic that we will get favourable results."

He said a meeting with commercial banks in London was planned for July 5 and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

board was expected to approve a standby credit on July 7 or 10. The Paris Club of official creditors would meet to consider Jordan's request for debt rescheduling, probably July 19.

Jardaneh said Amman would seek to reschedule \$600 to \$700 million in principal and interest due in 1989 and 1990.

He said short-, medium- and long-term foreign debt at the end

of 1988 totalled not more than \$7 billion, although an exact figure was not available. An IMF estimate of \$8.1 billion included loans committed but not disbursed.

The minister said he was confident that Jordan would comfortably close a forecast balance of payments gap of about \$900 million in 1989 by means of debt rescheduling, external grants and new concessional loans.

"We are going to cover it, plus about \$120 million to rebuild our reserves," he said. He would not disclose the current level of foreign exchange reserves.

Jardaneh said there was no

need for a further depreciation in the dinar. "What is happening in the market is not justified by economic fundamentals," he said.

Arab aid in goods and cash had reached \$180 million so far this year and more was likely, he said.

External aid would exceed the IMF-approved target of \$296 million Jordan would receive 20 to 30 million dinars (\$35 to \$53 million) worth of U.S. aid in commodities.

Jordan has long relied on foreign aid, loans and remittances from Jordanians working abroad to help cover its large trade deficit, which in 1988 exceeded \$1.2

billion. Last year remittances through the banking system were worth about \$900 million and were expected to fall to \$850 million this year, Jardaneh said.

Arab aid levels are uncertain following the expiry last year of a 10-year Arab commitment to grant Jordan about \$1.25 billion a year. Actual receipts fell well short of this, with only Saudi Arabia paying its promised share in full.

Jardaneh said growth in the economy would be flat this year, but a rise of one to two per cent was possible in 1990. Gross domestic product (GDP)



Basel Jardaneh

was worth an estimated 1,700 million dinars (\$3 billion) in 1988, down 3.5 per cent in real terms compared to the previous year, he said.

Belgium sign ban enrages Arabs, Turks

BRUSSELS (R) — Turkish, Arab and other foreign shopkeepers in the Belgium capital were in uproar Tuesday over a ruling that would ban them from putting up signs in their own language.

The ban, by the local council in Brussels' main immigrant quarter of Schaerbeek, ruled that traders could write signs only in languages of the 12-nation European Community.

If enforced, the ban would force hundreds of Turkish, Moroccan, Tunisian and Chinese tradesmen to erase inscriptions on the outside of their shops, bars and restaurants.

Indignant traders said they would appeal against the ban in the city's regional court.

"Banning Arabic from shop windows is not very serious. What is serious is it is in the heads of the people who took this decision," the daily newspaper La Dernière Heure quoted one Moroccan baker as saying.

A Turk told the same newspaper: "Around here, traders speak Arabic all day long. If we put up a sign in Arabic, it is to attract the 'Arabic clientele'."

Local Alderman Claude Pollet, defending the ruling, said: "I think these inscriptions sow a lot of confusion in the sense that our countrymen do not understand them."

Oil officials express views on production and prices

CARACAS (R) — OPEC Secretary-General Subroto said the price of oil should be "particularly strong" in the fourth quarter of 1989 because world demand then would be an estimated 52 million barrels per day (b/d).

Subroto, attending the International Association for Energy Economics Conference, told Reuters world oil demand would rise from a current level of about 50 million b/d because consuming nations would stockpile fuel for the winter heating season.

"Eighteen dollar (a barrel) oil is still within the realm of possibility," he said.

Subroto would not comment on reports that OPEC nations pumped more than 21 million b/d in early June, saying only that May production was about 20 million b/d, or 1.5 million above OPEC's self-imposed ceiling.

He said the press sometimes misinterpreted the group's ceiling. "It should be looked at as a supply level, not production, because some of the production goes into storage and the rest is what is supplied. This is OPEC's concept of quota," he noted.

Subroto said members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would meet in September to review the group's second-half output limit

of 19.5 million b/d. He said he supported the concept of an OPEC summit next year, an idea promoted by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez in a speech at the energy conference.

Subroto said the proposed summit had been "communicated to the heads of states and the response so far is very positive."

He played down recent squabbles between Kuwait and others.

"I don't see any reason why the relationship of OPEC changes, because Kuwait signed the agreement of June — with a little reservation. (Kuwait) also said it will be using its freedom responsibly and will restrain production," he said.

At OPEC's biannual ministerial meeting earlier this month, Kuwait refused to be bound by a new quota set at just under 1.1 million b/d, saying it was unfairly low. Kuwait did promise, however, to trim its production from an estimated 1.9 million in May to about 1.35 million b/d.

In Abu Dhabi, the general

manager of the Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Operations (ADCO), the emirate's largest oil firm, was quoted as saying he expected volatile oil prices in the short term.

The ADCO executive, Terry Adams, was quoted in the local Petroleum and Industry news magazine as saying:

"In the long run, oil prices will reflect competition arising from discovery of new fields as well as increasing production costs. But as installation of equipment and conducting operation tests in new productions takes a long time, oil prices will continue to be highly volatile."

ADCO owns almost two thirds of Abu Dhabi's crude reserves of 95 billion barrels, local oil sources said.

They estimated its current production at 600,000 b/d, nearly half Abu Dhabi's output.

Adams was quoted as saying ADCO had made new discoveries and planned to develop existing wells to reach an output capacity of one million b/d.

In other remarks, Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita said that OPEC is likely to keep its \$18 a barrel reference price for the rest



Subroto

of the year, but increase its output ceiling at least 20 million b/d in the fourth quarter.

"I think we will maintain the reference price, I think we are happy with \$18," he told Reuters. "That's what we agreed in June and I don't think we will change it in September."

He said \$18 is also the price consumers would find acceptable. "There is a strong possibility we might increase (the production ceiling) to 20 million b/d," Ginanjar said.

"If we could resolve the individual quota problems and if the markets would support us, there's no reason it shouldn't be higher," he added.

Several OPEC producers — including Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Gabon and Ecuador — want higher production quotas under the overall OPEC ceiling.

Climate cuts Tunisian growth, raises current account deficit

TUNIS (R) — Tunisia has slashed its forecast for economic growth this year because of a poor grain harvest and said it would have to modify an economic liberalisation programme approved by the IMF.

Planning and Finance Minister Mohammed Ghannouchi said gross domestic product (GDP) in calendar 1989 was likely to be just 3.5 per cent, down from a previous estimate of 5.5 per cent.

Low rainfall would cut the harvest of mainly wheat to 500,000 tonnes, less than half the annual average, Ghannouchi said in reply to written questions.

Extra food imports would raise the current account deficit to 415 million dinars (\$426 million) from a previous estimate of 285 million (\$293 million), he told Reuters.

The harvest in 1988, hit by poor rains and also drought, was just 300,000 tonnes and GDP grew by just 1.5 per cent.

Ghannouchi said the economic climate would force the government to modify a programme approved by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The programme includes lowering import barriers and state subsidies, working towards a flotation of the dinar, and privatising state-owned companies.

But the philosophy is not in question. In that respect our approach remains pragmatic. The important thing is to stay on course and I think we are doing that," Ghannouchi said.

He gave no details of how the programme would change but central bank governor Ismail Khelil has linked the harvest to the rate of privatisation.

Privatisation entails laying off workers, which the government does not want to do as unemployment is already high in the countryside due to low farm incomes.

Earlier this month the government said the strong dollar would

add 100 million dinars (\$103 million) to interest payments this year on Tunisia's foreign debt of 5.4 billion dinars (\$5.5 billion).

Cabinet ministers added that imports and prices were rising too fast. Inflation was running at an annual 8.4 per cent in January.

Ghannouchi said foreign currency reserves stood at more than two months' imports.

At the start of 1989, after a boom year for tourism, the country had enough to cover imports for 100 days. Tourism revenues are expected to decline this year.

Ghannouchi said one aim of the economic reform programme was to make sure that food subsidies benefited only people who needed them, and not better off people.

Menem talks tough

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine President-elect Carlos Menem has pledged tough measures to deal with the country's worst ever economic crisis when he takes office next month.

"The measures being studied are tough, very tough. The time

has come for... sacrifice so that we can create, accumulate and reactivate wealth through production," Menem said in remarks in his home province of La Rioja.

In his remarks, Menem said central bank reserves had fallen to \$140 million from \$3.6 billion since October of last year.

Menem described the situation he was inheriting from Alfonsín's government as "poisoned, sinister and chaotic."

He said he was trying to drum up fresh investment from abroad to help pull the economy out of chaos.

"I am talking to Argentine and particularly foreign investors to help us get over the bad moment which the Argentine republic has to go through," Menem, who has named several economists for top diplomatic posts, said.

Economy Minister Miguel Roig has prepared an economic plan that will increase wages, hike taxes, utility and energy prices, cut public spending and replace with a new currency the battered austral, which has lost over 95 per cent of its value against the dollar.

Economists blame a massive gap between government income and spending for rampant inflation — which forced living costs up by 78.5 per cent in May and an estimated 100 per cent this month — falling production and rising unemployment.

Rumours haunt Wall Street trading

NEW YORK (R) — A powerful mix of greed and fear gripped the financial community last week as a rumour swept through the markets.

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kets that President Bush had been assassinated.

The dollar fell sharply and bonds and stocks fell from their session highs. Wall Street's best and brightest reacted as if the phony rumour were true.

The White House gave an official denial and the event will go down as one of the thousands of times the markets have been fooled.

Why do the highly-paid traders spend so much time swapping and betting on rumours?

Technology is one reason. Rumours like the one on Thursday about President Bush being shot can move financial markets up or down in seconds because professional investors can shuffle millions of dollars worth of assets in computer-directed trading strategies.

Human nature

But markets were rumour-driven long before the advent of computerised trading rooms, so technology is not the only answer. The rest is rooted in human nature.

Because they are most often managing huge pools of other people's financial assets, traders feel they must act quickly to limit exposure in case there is any factual basis to the rumour. Many traders who feel fine about risking their own money will not do so with someone else's funds.

Some traders believe it is better to reverse a trade after a rumour is disproven than to just assume it is untrue.

Knowing this, a single unethical trader can cause havoc by floating an untruth. In the crush of trading, it is almost impossible to reconstruct events and find out where the news came from.

"The rumour about President Bush seems to have affected the

currency markets more than anything else," said William Lefevre of Advest Inc. of the story that sent the dollar falling. The White House press office denied the rumour soon after it circulated.

Lefevre, a market strategist, noted that Thursday's rumour came at a time when the dollar was relatively high and vulnerable to bad news. In such circumstances, he said, traders are prone to "react first and ask questions later."

"It kills the market temporarily but usually it bounces back when the rumour is disproven," he said.

"God forbid it actually happened and people would say 'it's just another rumour,'" said Trude Latimer, of Josephthal and Co., a New York brokerage concern.

Traders said negative rumours are more common than positive rumours, except in the case of

corporate takeovers. A couple of weeks ago rumours swept the markets that a large member of Americans were killed in the civil disturbances in China. When nothing emerged to back up the rumours, prices recovered.

A stock trader said rumours are a nuisance but "it's all part of the market."

He said rumours are more likely to start in the futures markets because of the interaction of traders in the pits. It's the simplest thing in the world, he said, to walk up to somebody else and ask, "hey, did you hear a rumour about so and so, do you think it's true?"

Futures are bought with little money down so investors can lose more money than they have invested if the prices fall sharply. That means that they tend to be highly volatile, with many traders trying to cover their positions when the market moves.

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Communists reject joining Papandreou; new election looms

ATHENS (R) — Greece's Socialist government failed Tuesday to woo a Communist-led alliance into coalition rule, making new general elections the most likely way out of the country's political crisis.

Communist leader Harilaos Florakis rejected a coalition after a 60-minute meeting with caretaker Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's personal representative, who detailed new offers.

"The new proposals were as interesting as those made by (conservative leader Constantine) Mitsotakis. The alliance, however, insists on a national unity government with the broadest possible base," he told reporters after the meeting.

Polls June 18 demolished the Socialists' majority but failed to give the conservative New Democracy Party a decisive mandate. Both major parties have now tried to coax into coalition the Communist-led alliance which emerged as power-broker.

Papandreou was in a hospital intensive care unit recovering from pneumonia and kidney failure as the curtain came down on eight years of Socialist rule.

A deal with the Communists had been his only hope of retaining power after his Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) took only 125 seats in the 300-seat parliament.

Mitsotakis's New Democracy Party won 145 seats, and the Communist alliance emerged with 28 seats. Candidates for smaller parties took one seat each.

Papandreou received a three-day mandate to seek a coalition Friday but he has pursued talks on overtime while President Christos Sartzetakis, who must sign the order to end the mandate, is at a European Community (EC) summit in Madrid.

When he returns, Tuesday or Wednesday, Pasok will resign the mandate and the communists will have three days to seek a coalition.

A Communist spokesman said the alliance would use its mandate to pursue talks with mem-

bers of both Pasok and New Democracy but this was "to pave the way" for a national unity government.

Sartzetakis will call for such a government if no coalition can be formed.

If this option also fails, Greece will hold new elections. A national unity government seems unlikely if the alliance continues to insist that neither Papandreou nor Mitsotakis may take part.

Papandreou's representative, outgoing Public Order Minister Apostolos Tshobatzopoulos, said he gave Florakis details of a programme for a long-term leftist coalition government which would ensure political stability.

This included a plan to satisfy calls for a clean-up of multi-million-dollar scandals in which Socialist ministers have been accused in recent months, he said. The scandals contributed heavily to Papandreou's election defeat.

A coalition would have meant the first Communist ministers since a post-war unity government led by Papandreou's father, George Papandreou, in 1944. The Communists were banned from 1945 until 1974.



Sikh Nishan Singh, a suspect in a recent bomb explosion which killed seven people at New Delhi railway station, and (right) weapons seized from him by police

General strike paralyses Delhi

NEW DELHI (R) — A general strike closed most shops in the Indian capital Tuesday in protest against the killing of 24 Hindus by Sikh separatists whose cause is shaping up as a major issue in this year's national elections.

The one-day strike, called by the right-wing Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party, did not affect banks or government offices, but only push-cart vendors were doing any kind of retail business in the city.

Young party workers in trucks roamed the streets on the look-out for an open shop, shouting slogans through loudspeakers.

Armed paramilitary police guarded key roads and city installations, but a police spokesman said the strike was proceeding peacefully.

"The strike is complete and quite successful," the party's general secretary, Krishan Lal Sharma, said.

"The first objective was to appraise the government of the deep resentment of the people," Sharma said. "What we are going to pursue now is comprehensive, determined action in Punjab on terrorism."

Sikh militants entered a public park in the predominantly Hindu Punjab town of Moga Sunday and killed 24 right-wing Hindus in a hail of automatic rifle fire as they conducted martial exercises.

It was the worst incident in several months in the militants' long struggle for a homeland they call Khalistan (land of the pure).

taking this year's death toll to more than 950 people. Last year more than 2,500 were killed.

The government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has said the Sikh separatist movement has been reduced to a gang of criminals and is no longer a political force.

Gandhi has elected in a landslide in the last general election five years ago on a wave of sympathy for his murdered mother, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

She was assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards in October 1984, four months after ordering an army attack on Amritsar's Golden Temple, Sikhdom's holiest shrine, to weed out militants there.

Indian political analysts say Rajiv Gandhi played "a Hindu card" in the 1984 election by appealing to that community's fears and may be tempted to do so again in national elections he must call by the end of the year.

Hindus have the overwhelming majority in India's 500 million electorate.

Sharma said his party, strong in the Congress Party's northern Indian stronghold where the election will probably be decided, advocates a "security barrier" on the India-Pakistan border. He did not give details.

India has frequently accused its rival Pakistan of sheltering Sikh separatists and allowing them to train inside its borders.

Moscow says 'American' defector was KGB agent

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union said Tuesday a former U.S. navy officer it announced had defected to Moscow last year was a long-time KGB agent and suggested he may have been a Russian infiltrator as a spy while still in his teens.

In a strange twist to the case that sparked a major security investigation in Washington, an obituary in the Defence Ministry newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda said the man had "died suddenly" at the age of 32 in what was "a huge loss" for Moscow.

The obituary, from the KGB or Committee of State Security, identified him as "Mikhail Yevgenyevich Orlov" (Glenn Michael Southern) — a formulation clearly intended to suggest that the Russian name was his real identity.

The obituary was accompanied by a photograph showing a slim-faced, dark-haired young man

who could easily be taken for an American or Briton.

"M.Y. Orlov had a short but full and brilliant life which was totally devoted to struggle for removing the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind and for a better life for ordinary people," the obituary said.

"Over a long period, he performed important special missions and made a major contribution to ensuring the state security of the Soviet Union," the obituary, signed by the KGB's directing collegium and "professional comrades," added.

In July 1988 the government newspaper Izvestia said Southern had sought asylum in the Soviet Union because of persecution by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and he later appeared on Moscow television to confirm this account.

U.S. officials said he had disappeared in May 1986 after an

interview with FBI agents. They said he had joined the navy in 1975 and had been given an honourable discharge in 1982 with the rank of petty officer-first class.

Some Washington reports said Southern had intelligence clearance as a photographer and had visited Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) headquarters as a naval reserve officer between 1982-86 when he was studying Russian at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia.

Given his age there seemed no doubt that Orlov had only recently been on mission abroad and it appeared likely that he had not died in the Soviet Union.

It also appeared certain that despite his youth Orlov had been acting as a so-called "illegal" or agent under deep cover infiltrated under a false identity with the task of setting up his own network.

Colombo, New Delhi face confrontation over pullout

NEW DELHI (R) — India and Sri Lanka are heading for a potentially serious confrontation over New Delhi's refusal to meet a deadline for taking its troops off the strife-torn island, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

"It's hard to be sure what the consequences are going to be, but they look pretty grim at the moment," one said. "It could be a real big mess," said another.

Sri Lankan President Rana-singhe Premadasa, whose successful election platform late last year included sending the Indian troops home, has given Delhi a July 29 deadline for withdrawal.

He said if it is not met, he will confine to barracks the remaining 45,000 troops of the Indian Peacekeeping Force (IPKF) sent to help end a Tamil uprising two years ago and which has suffered more than 900 dead.

India argues that the IPKF, which once numbered well over 50,000 troops, was sent to Sri Lanka under a 1987 accord which included giving the Tamil-dominated north and eastern provinces a large measure of autonomy.

It says that stipulation has not been met completely and the IPKF, still fighting one powerful Tamil guerrilla group, cannot leave until it has. It also says that under the accord a timetable can be set only by mutual agreement.

There has been no public comment from New Delhi on Premadasa's threat to confine the IPKF to barracks, but officials make it plain there is no change in the Indian view.

"How's he going to do it? The Sri Lankan army is dead set against the IPKF leaving," one senior official said.

The view from New Delhi is

that Premadasa needs the IPKF to go home if he is to win peace agreements from the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, with whom his government is holding talks, and the militant Sinhalese JVP.

The leftist JVP (People's Liberation Front), which is virulently opposed to the Indian presence, is currently throttling Colombo with a widespread strike.

"But this seems to me to be a terribly risky gamble and I think Premadasa has got it wrong, he's left the Indians with no face-saving way out. It's a very, very bad situation," said a Western diplomat.

"The thing Premadasa doesn't seem to understand is that we are more anxious to pull out than they are," a senior Indian official said.

Cleaners battle 'black jello' in U.S.

CLAYMOUNT, Delaware (AP) — A prematurely dropped anchor may have contributed to an 800,000-gallon oil spill in the Delaware River, where workers removed by hand "black jello" that mechanical skimmers could not suck up.

The spill was one of three that occurred in U.S. waters last weekend.

Tropical storm Allison slowed the cleanup in the Houston ship channel. Off Rhode Island, most of the estimated 420,000 gallons of oil spilled from the Greek tanker World Prodigy no longer threatened the shore.

Coast guard hearings were to begin Tuesday on the spills off Rhode Island and Texas, which resulted from a collision of the tanker Rachel-B and an oil barge owned by Coastal Towing Company of Houston.

Among those scheduled to testify in Providence, Rhode Island, was Captain David G. Leonard, a harbor pilot who the New York Times said tried to warn the tanker. It was heading into dangerous waters but his radio message came too late.

Coast guard Captain Eric Williams of the Providence office

said the only evidence found so far showed that human error played a role in the spill.

He said there was no evidence of mechanical failure and noted that the ship's captain, Iakovos Georgidis, told Governor Edward DiPrete he had made a mistake. DiPrete has said that Georgidis told him he erred in plotting the ship's course and by not having a pilot guide the ship at the mouth of Narragansett Bay.

Along 20 kilometres of the Delaware River, workers in boats scooped up blobs of congealed oil larger than basketballs, stuffing the goo into large bags. Skimmers dispatched after the Uruguayan tanker Presidente Rivera ran aground Saturday jammed in the dense oil blobs.

"It's like black jello," it's horrible," said Joseph Monigle of New Castle, Delaware, as he watched workers from the shore.

A lawyer representing the insurance company covering the Presidente Rivera says the spill was caused by the crew dropping anchor prematurely as the ship prepared to dock at the Sun Oil terminal in Marcus Hook, Penn-

sylvania.

Attorney A. Robert Degen said after the ship swung around to pick up the anchor, "the decision was made to turn the ship around and heat to Marcus Hook. In the course of turning the ship around, the bow struck the bottom."

Coast guard officials scheduled a hearing Wednesday in Philadelphia on the spill.

Federal officials said shoreline damage in Pennsylvania and Delaware was light because the oil congealed instead of spreading across the surface of the water. Winds and tides spared New Jersey.

Delaware fish and wildlife officers found about 25 Canada geese soaked with oil Monday near the mouth of the Christina River, which feeds the Delaware River, coast guard spokesman David Onicy said.

In Rhode Island, there had been some reports of lobsters killed and several small birds found dead, but officials said those did not appear to be widespread. Some state beaches were being reopened Tuesday.

S. Korean students battle police

SEOUL (AP) — Radical students hurled firebombs at police Tuesday and a national student group said it would defy a government ban and march to communist North Korea to attend a youth festival.

The chairman of the radical National Council of Student Representatives told a news conference he expected 15,000 students to congregate at Seoul's Hanyang university for a march Friday, the eve of the festival's opening.

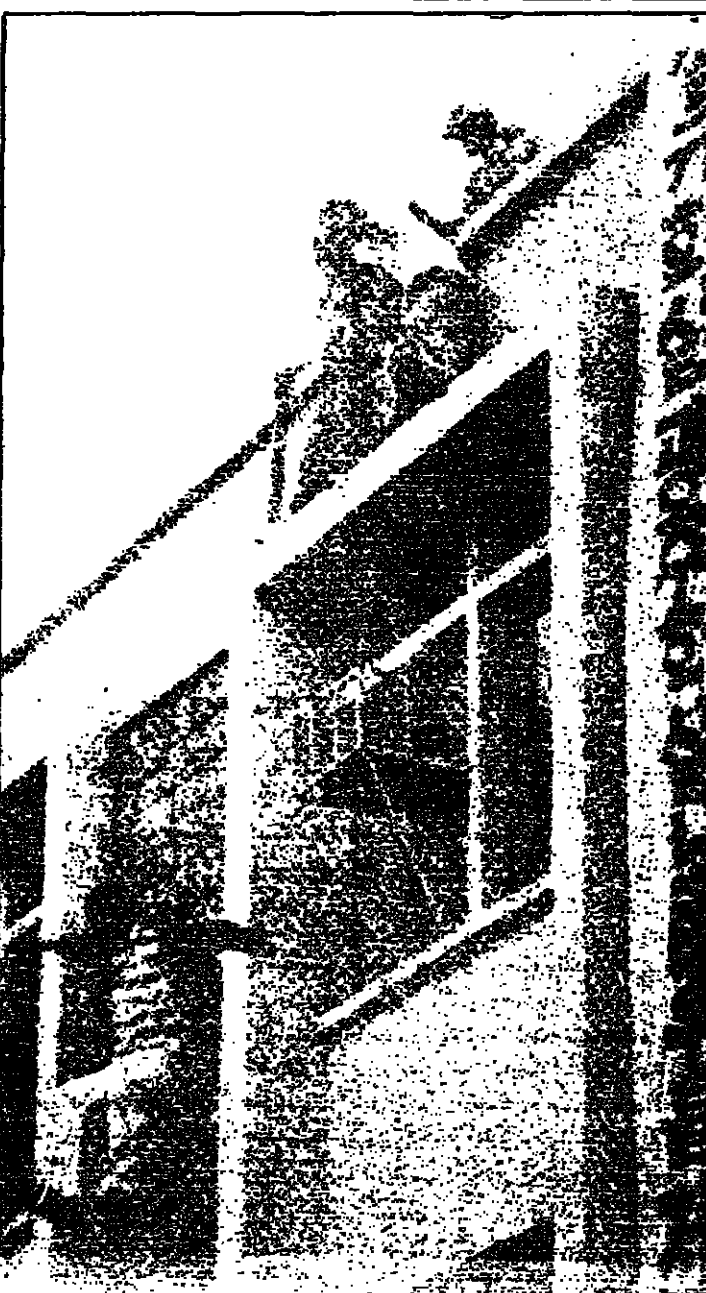
"We have not given up hope to go to North Korea," said Im Chong-Suk. The World Youth Festival is to be held July 1-8 in North Korea's capital of Pyongyang.

Im said students from the south planned to draft a joint communiqué with North Korea students and that if they could not get to Pyongyang, details would be arranged through third countries by telephone and facsimile communication.

At Hanyang, about 200 students screaming anti-government slogans and hurling rocks and firebombs attacked riot police who had blocked campus gates.

About 500 police clad in visored helmets ringed the campus and police checked identification cards, stopping outsiders from entering. Student leaders said some students from provincial schools were already inside the campus.

In the provincial city of Taegu, about 500 students from three schools were dispersed by riot police using tear-gas after they attacked police with firebombs and rocks.



A South Korean student activist jumps from the roof of a three-story court building in the southern city of Kwangju demanding the resignation of President Roh Tae-Woo. Slogan on the right calls for the "execution" of Roh. The student, Park Young-kyun, was later admitted to hospital.

Non-Aligned Movement seeks new legal order

THE HAGUE (R) — Robert Mugabe, president of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, called Monday for a new legal order to solve problems ranging from Third World poverty to outer space pollution.

"We all share this tormented earth and harm done in any part of it will extract a heavy toll on all of us. Rules must be made and complied with," he told the opening session of a five-day Non-Aligned Conference on international law.

Mugabe's address was read by Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, the conference chairman.

Non-aligned nations met to launch a global drive to boost law as a means to solve international problems.

Foreign ministers and other senior officials will discuss a declaration calling on countries to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the Hague-based International Court of Justice, delegates said.

The meeting also commemorates the first World Peace Conference held in the Hague in 1899 and will call on the U.N. General Assembly to declare a decade of peace and international law ending in 1999 with another world peace gathering here.

"Our century has experienced two world wars and numerous national wars, especially in the Third World, and the death of millions of people. The next century and succeeding generations should do better," Mugabe's statement said.

"International peace and security require an improvement in the welfare of the people."

COLUMN

'Psycho' star fined for drug smuggling

CARDIFF, Wales (AP) — "Psycho" star Anthony Perkins pleaded guilty Monday to importing 1.32 grammes of cannabis in Britain and was fined £20 (\$310). It was Perkins' second drug conviction in Britain in five and-a-half years. The 57-year-old American actor said he sent a package containing cannabis grown in the backyard of his Los Angeles home to himself in Cardiff's Angel Hotel. Police said Perkins told Cardiff magistrates court that a package arrived at the hotel last Tuesday addressed to "Anthony Perkins" but was mistakenly given to the wrong Mr. Perkins. "It was opened and found to be from an American address," Phillips said. "It contained aluminium foil taped over and sealed." Police examined the package and discovered it contained cannabis, he said. Two detectives arrested Perkins Sunday night after he checked into the hotel. He had come to Cardiff to appear in six British television thrillers based on books by American author Patricia Highsmith. "He made a full admission and said it was for his own personal use," Phillips said. "He said he had grown it in his own backyard in America."

Reagan honoured by cowboys

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma (AP) — Former U.S. President Ronald Reagan will be inducted into the National Cowboy Hall of Fame during ceremonies July 21. "We are honoured to include him among the greatest Westerners of our time," said Byron Price, director of the hall. Reagan will be inducted into the hall's hall of great Westerners, which salutes people who made significant contributions to Western heritage, and the Western performers hall of fame, which honours actors whose movie and television portrayals have kept the lore and legacy of the old West alive.

Rock star pays for fan's injuries

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) — British punk rock star Billy Idol must pay nearly \$23,000 in medical expenses and damages to a woman who was trampled during one of his concerts, an arbitrator has ruled. Lucy Hammond, 31, was sitting in the second row at memorial coliseum for the May 13, 1987, concert when she was trampled by a crowd that rushed the stage at Idol's invitation, according to court documents. Idol called to the crowd, "I'm lonely. Come on down here." Hammond's lawyer, Michael Casey, said his client was knocked to the floor and pinned under folding chairs while the crowd stepped on her. She suffered multiple sprains and contusions. Clifford B. Olsen, a retired judge who was the arbitrator, said in the June 15 ruling that Idol acted "in deliberate disregard of the safety."

Young pilot lands in Moscow

MOSCOW (AP) — An 11-year-old Californian flying a single-engine plane around the world arrived in Moscow Monday after collecting signatures of nearly 1,000 Soviet children to present to U.S. President George Bush. Tony Aliengena landed his blue-and-white Cessna 210 at Sheremetyevo airport after a two-hour flight from Leningrad, which the first Soviet stop on his attempt to become the youngest person to pilot a plane around the globe. On Sunday night, Aliengena's friendship scroll was signed by 987 children in downtown Leningrad, where the pilot touched down Friday.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	WIND
AMSTERDAM	12	54	23 76-84
ATHENS	20	68	33 91-100
BANGKOK	26	79	32 90-100
BIRMINGHAM	26	79	32 90-100
BURBANK	22	72	34 93-100
CANBERRA	18	64	32 90-100
CHICAGO	17	63	34 93-100
COPENHAGEN	15	59	27 81-90
FRANKFURT	15	64	29 84-100
GENEVA	15	59	30 86-100
HONG KONG	26	79	31 88-100
ISTANBUL	18	63	32 90-100
LONDON	14	57	19 66-80
LOS ANGELES	17	62	27 80-90
MADRID	18	64	37 99-100
MEXICO	26	82	45 109-120
MONTREAL	20	69	23 73-82
MOSCOW	16	58	28 82-92
NEW DELHI	26	82	41 105-115
NEW YORK	21	69	32 90-100
PARIS	15	59	30 86-100
ROME	18	64	37 99-100
TOKYO	23	75	32 90-100
VIENNA	15	57	25 77-86

M — indicates missing information